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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2071)

Name of Candidate	Nehaa K		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	**Registration Number**	892821
Center	Online	**Date**	15/08/2023

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	**Strongly Recommended**

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are arguments that bills of national importance should be placed before the Inter-State Council prior to their introduction in the Parliament. Discuss in light of the issues that have been observed in the passage of bills in the Parliament in recent times. **(150 words) 10**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व के विधेयकों को संसद में पुरःस्थापित किए जाने से पहले अंतर-राज्य परिषद के समक्ष रखा जाना चाहिए। हाल के दिनों में संसद में विधेयकों के पारित होने के दौरान अवलोकित मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The Legislative houses- Temples of democracy are involved in passage of bills to make them laws of the land.

Issues observed in Recent Times

① Lack of Debate and Discussion on the bills. In Rajya Sabha → state opinion expressed.
eg → 3 farms laws passed in less than 10 minutes in Rajya sabha

② Use of ordinances to make lawful changes
eg → Reforms of Tribunal.

③ lack of consensus with states
eg → Multi state cooperatives Act was declared applicable only in interstate cooperatives by supreme court due to lack of state's voting

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The Advantages of these bills could have been better realised with state consensus.

Hence there is call for bills of National Importance to be placed in Inter State Council.

Interstate Council / ISC

① Article 263 - President establishes ISC with Prime Minister as head and all Chief Ministers of all states.

② Place of Debate, Discussion and Deliberation

Advantages of Placing

① Consensus with states with scaffolding according to states needs

② Grievances of the state can be aired in Pre draft stage.

In draft stage and passing stage this way bills can be more effective and federally friendly.

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2. Discuss the role played by the Directorate of Enforcement in the investigation of offence of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. **(150 words) 10**

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग के अपराध और विदेशी मुद्रा कानूनों के उल्लंघन की जांच में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Directorate of Enforcement is a non statutory body with mandate of preventing money laundering and foreign exchange laws

Laws empowering ED
- → Prevention of (PMLA) Money Laundering Act
- → Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.
- → Fugitive Economic Offenders Act

Role Played by ED

1. Search and Seizure of property with PMLA backing the act.
2. No filing of FIR - The Information Report of ED is different and does not have to be made public
3. Monitoring of the crimes through Economic intelligence Unit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Special courts to try and find the truth within the chambers.

(5) All India level of influence and power with no exclusion or state's consent.

(6) Cooperation with other organs like Department of Revenue Intelligence for helpful interference

However, the unit lack in following regard

(1) 0.5% conviction rate (NCRB)

(2) Used as pawn of the centre

(3) Right investigations.

To ensure economic and strategic security of India, ED plays a crucial role.

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3. The Indian Constitution has been successful in providing a framework for liberal democracy to flourish in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10
भारतीय संविधान भारत में उदार लोकतंत्र के विकास हेतु एक ढांचा प्रदान करने में सफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indian Constitution provides for Liberty of Thought, expression, belief faith and worship in the Preamble, envisaging a liberal democracy across it's parts.

Provisions of Liberty in the Constitution

① Article 19 - Freedom of citizen
- ⓐ - Freedom of speech and expression
- ⓑ - Freedom of assembly
- ⓒ - Freedom of association and cooperatives
- ⓓ - Freedom of movement
- ⓔ - Freedom of residence
- ⓕ - Freedom of occupation

② Article 21 - Right to life and Liberty

③ Article 25-28 - Freedom of religion

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Article 51 A - duty to cultivate scientific and liberal thoughts.

However, the constitution provides restrictions for the same

(1) Article 19 (2) - Freedom of speech is subject to sovereignty, unity, integrity friendly relations etc.

(2) Similar provisions for 19(1)(b),(c),(d), (e),(g).

(3) Article 22 - Preventive Detention to curb unlawful activities from occuring.

(4) Article 25 - Restrictions like Public order, health etc.

Thus Indian Constitution is a balance of freedom and constraints which makes it able to realise liberty in a democracy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The Central Information Commission plays a key role in empowering people through information. In this context, discuss the issues faced by it and suggest measures that are required to strengthen the institution.
(150 words) 10

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग सूचना के माध्यम से लोगों को सशक्त बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, इसके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस संस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The Central Information Commission is created under the Sunshine law - Right to Information Act, 2005, to ensure transparency and curb corruption.

Issues faced by CIC

① Dilution by 2019 Amendment
→ Chief Information Commissioner's tenure reduced to 3 years
→ equality of provisions to Chief election commissioner diluted.

② lack of Skilled Work force to ensure proper documentation and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

preservance of data.

③ Lack of Timely Implementation leading to more vacancies.

Measures to be taken

① Strengthening the office of Chief Information Commissioner.
- security of service conditions and tenure
- giving contempt powers on non obeyance to orders.

② Skilling of Workforce for proactive disclosure as per section (4) of the act.

③ Fast Tracking digitisation to reduce loss of information.

This way CIC can function as per mandates to curb corruption by "Shining sunlight" as Woodrow Wilson envisaged.

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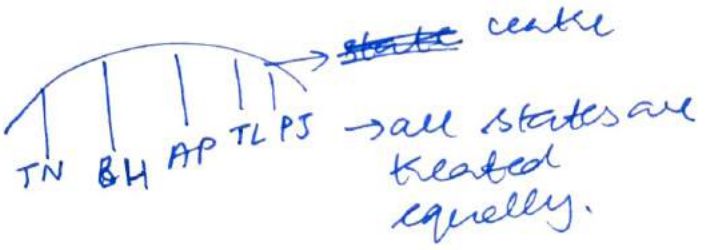
5. What do you understand by the "principle of subsidiarity"? Discuss its importance in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

"समनुषंगिता के सिद्धांत" से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

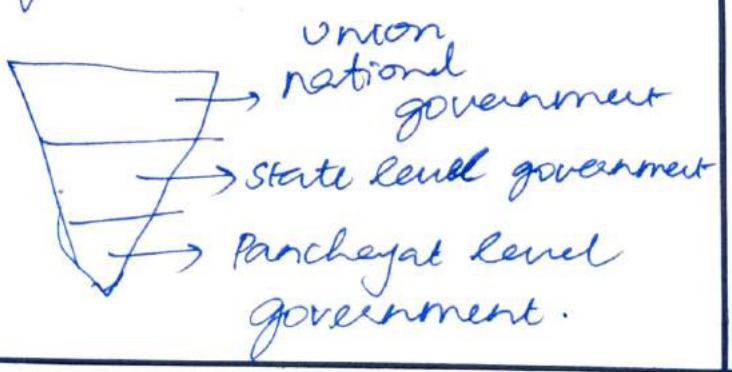
Principle of subsidiarity means the ideal of creating various organs under the umbrella of an organisation with equality in functions.

Importance in India

① Federal Equality



② Duplication of Mechanism for effective functions. of democracy.



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③ Encouraging Devolution of powers

④ Enhanced Distribution of powers between organs.

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6. Bringing out the differences between political parties and pressure groups, discuss how pressure groups play an important role in improving governance and democratic processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

राजनीतिक दलों और दबाव समूहों के बीच विद्यमान अंतरों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में शासन (गवर्नेंस) और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं को बेहतर बनाने में दबाव समूह कैसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

The Pressure groups are homogenous group of people with similar interest who aim to influence laws and policies without taking political power.

Difference between Political Parties and Pressure group:

S No	Political Parties	Pressure Groups
1.	Aim to hold Political Power	Aim to influence decision
2.	Diverse background and interests	Similar interest and aspirations.
3.	Mobilize people for vote bank	Mobilize people to get their views heard.
4.	eg Bharatiya Janata Party	eg All India Kisan Sabha, FICCI etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of Pressure Group

① In Improving Governance

(1.1) Grievance Redressal and understanding of people's aspirations

Eg Aruna Roy's Organisation in Rajasthan working for Right to Information, that later became a pan Indian law.

(1.2) Data based Operation

Eg FICCI - Indices on trade and commerce of India.

② In Democratic Process

(2.1) Reflecting People's view

Eg All India Kisan Sabha against Farm Bill, 2020.

(2.2) Advocating for Sections - Minorities

Eg Tribal Pressure groups.

This way the Pressure groups become crucial aspect of Good Governance in Democracy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The practice of separation of powers in the Constitutional scheme of India and USA is distinct in its own way. Examine. **(150 words) 10**
भारत और यू.एस.ए. की संवैधानिक योजना में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण का कार्य अपनी व्यवस्था के अनुसार भिन्न है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Separation of Power (SoP) was given by Voltaire in his book Spirit of Laws, to differentiate functions and functionaries between 3 arms of Democracy: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

However it's adoption is different in different Nations - India & USA

S.No	SoP in India	SoP in USA
(1)	It is fluid and overlapping at times	It is water tight with strict separation
(2)	In Executive	
(2.1)	Executive is accountable to the Legislative (Article 77).	The Executive - President is not accountable to legislation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

S.No	SoP in India	SoP in USA
(2.2)	The Minister of Cabinet are from the Parliament	The President selects his/her secretaries
(3)	In Judiciary	
(3.1)	Judges are selected by collegium	Judges are recommended by President, voted by congress.
(4)	In legislature	
(4.1)	The legislature can check accountability of executive by No confidence motion.	The legislature can't call for accountability
(4.2)	Vice President is Head of Rajya Sabha	

Impeachment is common for both presidents, However the presidential Democracy's seperation of power is different from the Parliamentary Democracy of India's.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. "The moral value of fundamental duties would not be to smother rights, but to establish a democratic balance by making the people conscious of their duties equally as they are conscious of their rights" Discuss.

(150 words) 10

"मूल कर्तव्यों का नैतिक मूल्य अधिकारों का दमन करना नहीं होगा, बल्कि लोगों को अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति उसी रूप में जागरूक बनाकर एक लोकतांत्रिक संतुलन स्थापित करना है, जिस प्रकार से वे अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए।

The Fundamental duties are enshrined in Article 51A of Part IV of the constitution, by the 42nd Amendment Act.

Need for Duties

① To Make people conscious of Duties
- Respecting national anthem and flag
- To ensure scientific thinking

that contributes to development of the nation.

② To better realise the rights
- It is duty of every guardian to send their wards to school

⇓

This ensures Article 21-A - Right to Education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ To ensure Unity, Integrity and Nationhood
- → that can facilitate public order
- → achievement of goals.

④ Make citizen Conscious of Rights
- → cultivating knowledge among all.
- → Dignifying women. → Article 15 Equality of religion, race, caste, sex and descent.

Gandhiji says,
"If one does their duties,
The rights are not far".

Thus as Swaran Singh Committee has pointed out there is need to expand the duties further to ensure rights are fulfilled → Voting, taxation etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the impact of the proclamation of National Emergency on Fundamental Rights in India. Also, highlight the various Supreme Court judgments in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में मूल अधिकारों पर राष्ट्रीय आपात की उद्घोषणा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के विभिन्न निर्णयों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Article 352 allows the president to proclaim National Emergency in case of - armed rebellion, war or external aggression, in a part or whole of the country.

Impact of National Emergency on Fundamental Rights

① Article 358 states that Fundamental Right 19 will be suspended when National emergency is declared on → war → External aggression.

② Article 359 allows for President to issue by Presidential Order to suspend other Fundamental Rights.

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③ However, Fundamental Rights of Article 20 - Criminal rights and Article 21 - Right to life and liberty can't be suspended.

Supreme Court Judgements in this context

① Minerva Mills case -

② Meneka Gandhi Case - Article 20 and 21 can't be suspended

③

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The Seventh Schedule is a relic from the colonial past inherited from the Government of India Act, 1935 which needs to be revisited for improving Centre-state relations. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सातवीं अनुसूची भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 से विरासत में मिले औपनिवेशिक अतीत का एक ऐसा अवशेष है, जिसका केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में सुधार के लिए पुनरीक्षण किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Schedule VII has inherited the Division of powers from Government of India act

- List I — Union list — eg Defence, communication etc
- List II — State list — eg Agriculture, medical education etc
- List III — concurrent list — eg Cooperatives, Education etc

This has recently caused Inter state and Centre State Conflicts

- → Disaster Management in state
- → COVID19-management etc.
- → NEET Bill of Tamil Nadu.

Need to Revisit Schedule VII

(1) Changed Dynamics between the centre and state with high fiscal strength.

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Ability of states to provide better energy and communication services.

(2) To ensure further Cooperation in the concurrent list.

(3) Sarkaria and Punchi Commission have recommended enlarging state list and shrinking concurrent list.

(4) Avenues of Cooperation can be better utilised in concurrent list.
→ NITI Aayog's Governing Council
→ Inter State Council etc.

(5) To avoid Conflict
→ Between states
Water disputes
→ Between centre and state
centre 60% revenue
state 60% expenses.

(6) Residuary list of Article 247.

Thus there is a need to revisit the Schedule VII for effective cooperative federalism → Granvilled Austine

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Technology has the potential to bring drastic changes in the field of law and transform the court system. In this context, discuss the need for digitization of Indian judiciary and challenges faced in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

प्रौद्योगिकी में कानून के क्षेत्र में व्यापक बदलाव लाने और न्यायिक प्रणाली को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय न्यायपालिका के डिजिटलीकरण की आवश्यकता और इस संबंध में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent technology changes adopted by court system of India has transformed the system and shows potential for revolution

Technology changes

- LIMBS → Legal Information management of Briefing system
- Justice Clock
- eCourts mission
- Online Dispute Redressal.
- Live proceedings (Swapni Tripathi Vs Union of India)
- SUPACE for supreme court case allocation.

Need for Digitisation

① High Pendency of cases due to frequent adjudication
↳ low level of monitoring and feedback.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Infrastructural Overhaul

→ safety of documents.
→ Reduction of paper usage to reduce felling of trees.

The Chief Justice of India had highlighted need to switch to laptops and tablets than use of files.

(3) Faster Processing and Data Management to ensure efficiency.

↳ SUPACE for allocating cases has reduced judge's time in full court meetings.

However there are few Challenges to the switch.

Challenges in Digitisation

(1) low Budgetary Allocation - 0.08 to 0.09% of GDP for Judiciary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Inertia among judges and office personnel.

(3) Lack of Hardware availability
↳ High cost due to imports.

(4) Lack of Technological Innovation to ensure ease and smooth functioning

(5) Lack of Political Will to ensure policy level changes

Steps taken
- Judiciary Hackathon.
- Reusing Technology like digital projectors
- Persuassion to change
  - eg CJI points to lawyers to change to laptops from files in Supriyo Vs Union of India

The Chief Justice of India - Dr DY Chandrachud, says This way Judiciary will become more efficient by transforming Court System by adoption National Judicial Infrastructure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Even after three decades of constitutional amendments, India is yet to decentralise power to local self-government institutions in the true sense. Discuss. Do you agree with the view that Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan will be able to develop the governance capabilities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)? **(250 words) 15**

संवैधानिक संशोधनों के तीन दशकों के बावजूद, भारत में अभी भी स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं का वास्तविक अर्थों में शक्तियों का विकेंद्रीकरण किया जाना शेष है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान पंचायती राज संस्थाओं)PRIs) की शासन (गवर्नेंस) क्षमताओं को विकसित करने में सक्षम होगा?

GVR Rao who headed Committee on Pancheyats called them Grassless roots.

Even after 3 decades of 73rd and 74th Amendment Act, 1992, India is yet to decentralix.

Central Tendencies

① lack of functions due to low functional devolution According to article 243G. by the states.

② lack of funds due to low taxation powers limited to 11th Schedule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Low Collection Efficiency at 40 to 46% increasing dependence of fund devolution from the centre and State.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan aims to combat these central tendencies through:

① Capacity Building in the Panchayati Raj Institutions

② Digitising on lines of eGram Swaraj

③ Increased Cooperation between centre, State and Panchayats.

However, the scheme fails in the following ways:

① Increasing Functionaries - The human resource needs augmentation in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

members

(2) Capital Resource generation and building

(3) Private Partnership in Gram Sabha functioning is not yet addressed.

Hence there is need to Implement changes on lines of Mysore declaration to ensure Decentralisation and Grass Root level Democracy in true sense.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. With 98% coverage in rural India, cooperatives are the mainstay of rural economy ensuring sustainable livelihoods and income for people. Discuss. Also, state the recent initiatives taken by the government to improve the functioning of cooperative societies and make them more effective.

(250 words) 15

ग्रामीण भारत में 98% कवरेज के साथ, सहकारी समितियां ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का मुख्य आधार हैं जो लोगों के लिए स्थायी आजीविका और आय सुनिश्चित करती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, सहकारी समितियों के कामकाज में सुधार तथा उन्हें और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The success story of Cooperatives like AMUL are evident in sustainable livelihood and income of rural economy

Recent Initiatives to Improve functions of Cooperatives

① 92nd Amendment act that gave constitutional status to Cooperatives

② Article 19(1)(c) - Right to form associations and cooperatives.

③ Article 43 B - State should make policy changes to form more cooperatives

④ Part IX B - Article 243ZH to ensure provisions like

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4.1) Reservation for women, SC, ST.

(4.2) Frequent elections ~~after~~ before 6 months

(4.3) Accounting and auditing practices etc.

(5) Multi State Cooperatives Act to ensure cooperation and uniformity across state with regard to cooperatives

Challenges faced by cooperatives

(1) Skewed Regionally towards Northwest and South.

(2) Successful only in some Fields like agriculture

↳ lack of diversity into manufacturing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Supreme Court Verdict on limited applicability of the Multi State Cooperatives Act.

Other Benefits of Cooperatives

① Economy of Scale in major rural occupations.

② Shift towards Value Addition
eg. sugar Mills by sugar farmers of Maharashtra

③ Credit facilities by cooperative banks at low interest.

To realise these benefits, the challenges must be addressed by State-centre cooperation and promotion of Farmer Producer Organisations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Governance of inter-state rivers in India suffers from various issues due to conflictual federalism. Discuss. Also, highlight the mechanisms which can be utilised to resolve inter-state river water disputes in India.

(250 words) 15

भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदियों का प्रबंधन परस्पर विरोधी संघवाद के कारण विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रस्त है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन तंत्रों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनका उपयोग भारत में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

The Inter State Water Disputes have led to conflictual Federalism

eg Recent feud between Tamil Nadu and Karnetate on Kaveri River water.

Issues in Interstate River Governance

① Weak Mechanisms and limited choices

→ Inter State Water Disputes Act
→ River Water Tribunal Act, 1954.

② Long Delays in delivery of verdit

eg 1990 to 2007 - Kaveri Dispute.

③ High Appeal Ration to the Supreme

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Court under Article 136- Special leave petition.

④ Non Compliance by states to the commitment under the tribunals.

⑤ Geographical Challenges
- low Rainfall
- low flow
- flooding.

Mechanisms that can be Utilised to solve River Water Disputes

① Current Mechanism
- Inter State River Water Disputes Act.
- River Water Tribunal Act.

② Special leave petition to Supreme Court under Article 136.
↳ Despite exclusion of River Water Dispute from original Jurisdiction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Inter State Councils constituted under Article 263 where states and centre meet
↳ centre can mediate.

④ Zonal Councils under States Reorganisations Act.
↳ Home Minister can mediate

⑤ Governing Council of NITI Aayog for data based analysis and peaceful debate
↳ centre and NITI Aayog can mediate.

The Committee however call for Permanent Tribunal and enforcing authority → Punchchi commission. for Amicable River Water Dispute Redressal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. A dysfunctional criminal justice system, absence of well-considered legislation and need for domain expertise, are being seen as the new challenges for the Indian judiciary. Discuss. (250 words) 15

एक दोषपूर्ण आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली, सुविचारित कानून की अनुपस्थिति और डोमेन विशेषज्ञता की कमी को भारतीय न्यायपालिका के लिए नई चुनौतियों के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian Judiciary with 5.0 Year high Pendency and colonial structure of legislations and criminal system dilapidate the system.

Challenges faced by Judiciary

① Dysfunctional Criminal Justice System

(1.1) High Pendency and under trial prisoners.
↳ undertrial prisoners constitute more than 60% of total prisoners.

(1.2) Low Conviction Rate - 45-50% as per NCRB

(1.3) Low Maintanence of Jails
↳ more as restorative than rehabilitative system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Absence of Well Consider Legislations

- CrPC, IPC and CPC are largely colonial laws. of 19th century.
- fines and punishments are unadjusted to inflation and severity.
- Low Amendment rate and research

③ Lack of Domain Expertise

- New Technology based laws that need technical expertise
  Eg. Twitter Vs Union of India on banning of certain people and messages.
- New forms of Business
  Gig economy, IPR and Innovation etc.
- LGBTQIA+ and other new identities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus there is a need for major overhaul in the following ways

① Malimath Committee recommends

- All India Judicial Services for unity and uniformity
- Revision of CrPC, IPC and CPC
- Online Dispute Resolution

② Law Commission of India recommends fast track courts especially at grassroot levels.

③ Expert Tribunals

The initiatives like Bharatiya Nyay Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita are appreciated.

On this line more reforms can make the Indian Judiciary efficient.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. To what extent has the anti-defection law been able to address the issue of political instability in India? Discuss with suitable arguments.

(250 words) 15

दल-बदल विरोधी कानून भारत में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के मुद्दे को किस हद तक हल करने में सक्षम रहा है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Anti Defection law was added as the 8th Schedule by 52nd Constitution Amendment with vision of "Cleansing Public life" - Rajiv Gandhi.

Success of the law

① Curbing defections with specified conditions:

(I) Independent candidate choosing party

(ii) Nominated joining party after 6 months

(iii) Voting in contrary to the party.

(IV) Split with 1/3rd members of party joining other party.

② It curbed horse trading of MPs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) It has brought in stability in most places → centre. government without premature dissolution for about 30 years.

(4) Discipline in the party politics

Limitations of the law

(1) Curbed only Retail Defection
↳ Whole sale Defection → 2/3rd party splitting to form new party is allowed.

(2) Speaker's role has become crucial
↳ Rachilhu case → SC calls for Tribunal as impartial mode of decision
→ Meghanand case → SC calls for time limit for speaker to decide on.

(3) Criminalisation of Politics increased to 43%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Individual MP's role is restricted due to Whip's instruction to be followed while voting.

Though the law saw Amendments as part of 92nd constitutional Amendment
└ limiting to 15% of size of houses for council of Ministers.

There is still need for changes.

Way Forward
→ Whip's role to be decreased
→ rationalise difference between Independent and Nominated.
→ Inner Party Democracy
- 245th law commission report

This can ensure complete clean of the Public life in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Though the Indian Constitution provides a clear division of legislative powers between the Union and states with each being supreme within the spheres allotted to them, this division is tilted towards the Union. In this context, discuss the powers of the Parliament to legislate on subjects in the State List. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि, भारतीय संविधान संघ और राज्यों के बीच विधायी शक्तियों के स्पष्ट विभाजन का प्रावधान करता है, जिनमें से प्रत्येक उन्हें आवंटित क्षेत्रों में सर्वोच्च हैं, तथापि यह विभाजन संघ की ओर झुका हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, राज्य सूची के विषयों पर कानून बनाने की संसद की शक्तियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The Indian Constitution clearly shows Division of power between Centre and state.

List 1 Union list

List 2 State List

List 3 Concurrent List → Union's law prevails in case of conflict

Article 247 - Residuary powers with Union of India

This shows the division is tilted towards the Union.

There are provisions which empower parliament to legislate on subjects in the state list.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The provisions are:

① Rajya Sabha's Special Majority
When 2/3rd of the Rajya Sabha favours an act, then the parliament can legislate on state list

② To Implement International Conventions
eg. Lokpal and Lokayukta act to comply with Convention against corruption.
Wildlife Protection Act 1972 after UN Convention of Bio Diversity Conference
UN Environment Assembly.

③ During National Emergency the parliament can make laws in state matters and give instruction to states.

④ When 2/more states Request for making a law for uniformity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) When the Governor delegates the function to the centre with consent of the states.

This way the Parliament can make laws on state list.

This shows Indian democracy is Quasi Federal as KC Wheare points out.

This ensures - uniformity, unity, integrity across the union, that the constitution facilitates

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Despite the benefits of wider representation of women in the judiciary, Indian courts have significantly fewer women as compared to men. Discuss. Also, suggest some measures to bridge the gender gap in Indian judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

न्यायपालिका में महिलाओं के व्यापक प्रतिनिधित्व के लाभों के बावजूद, भारतीय न्यायालयों में पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं की संख्या काफी कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय न्यायपालिका में लैंगिक अंतराल को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

There are only 3 Supreme Court Judges (Female) in India. India will have First Female Chief Justice in 2027.

Benefits of Wider Representation

- Erudite Dissents — Eg. Justice Malathi in Sabarimala case
- perspective of women of the society.
- Motivation for women to seek Justice
- comfort level of children increases.
- Strong opinions — Eg. Justice Nagarathna in Demonetisation case.

Reasons for low Representation

① Infrastructural Barriers

- lack of female washrooms and toilets.
- lack of creche facilities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Low Graduation rate ~45% in women.

③ Low Choice of Law by women more towards Medicine and arts.

Measure to Bridge gap

① Infrastructural Overhaul
↳ Toilets, bathrooms, creches cabins etc.

② Reservation in law colleges

③ Motivation by Justices and Chief Justices.

④ More Striving by Subordinate Judiciary Women Jurists to reach higher rung.

⑤ Behavioural Change among parents by projecting law as lucrative, safe profession for women.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Promoting Women friendly laws and service conditions
- Maternity leave
- Work from home options etc.

(7) Taking law to Schools
- Moot courts at schools can be conducted.

This way wider representation in judiciary among women will be possible.

This will ensure faster Justice and Gender Justice by Gender Equality

SPG - 5.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Elaborate on the fundamental aspects in which the Indian Constitution differed from its contemporaries despite being a post-colonial document. **(250 words) 15**

उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक दस्तावेज होने के बावजूद भारतीय संविधान के उन मूलभूत पहलुओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए, जिनके संदर्भ में यह अपने समकालीन संविधानों से भिन्न था।

Indian Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 even before Independence in 1947. The process lasted till 1950- 26th January. → Post Colonial.

But still India differed from it's contemporaries like Nepal, South Africa, China etc.

Foundational Aspects of Difference in the Indian Constitution

① Republican Democracy than monarchial constitution like Nepal.

② Parliamentary Democracy with Multi party system unlike Cohabilitative Presidential Government of Srilanka.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Socialistic ideals over liberal welfare ideals of South Africa.
↳ Addressed Untouchability while Africa addressed Apartheid.

(4) Multi Party Democracy unlike One Party democracy of China

(5) Secular Country respecting unity in diversity unlike Pakistan a theocratic State.

(6) Strong Military controlled by President over other countries phases of military coups
→ Pakistan's Deep State and coup.

(7) Federal Government with centralising tendency unlike other Unitary governments of China, Vietnam etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) Strong Judiciary with secular laws unlike Pakistan, Iran etc.

(9) More emphases on Rights than mere documentation of functions

↳ Principles of Governance
↓
Conscience of constitution - Granville Austin
↓
Directive Principles of state Policies

(10) Tribal Rights in the constitution and Caste Based Protective Equality

This ensured India survived tests of democracy like Cold War, National Emergencies and remained Strategically Autonomous.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The tribunalisation of justice though considered to be an effective step is fraught with several challenges. Discuss in light of the Law Commission of India's report on the working of tribunals in India. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि, न्याय के ट्रिब्यूनलीकरण को एक प्रभावी कदम माना जाता है, लेकिन इसमें कई चुनौतियां भी विद्यमान हैं। भारत में अधिकरणों की कार्यपद्धति पर भारत के विधि आयोग की रिपोर्ट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 323A, 323B of the 42nd Amendment Act introduced Tribunals to India.

323A - Central Administrative Tribunal,
323B - State Administrative tribunal

and series of Tribunals for
- elections
- consumer protection
- cinematography etc.

Expected Benefits
- lesser pendency
- expertise in Judiciary and the corresponding field
- Increase access to Justice.
- Faster and efficient Justice.

However the challenges highlighted by law commission of India's report hindered the realization of these benefits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges to Tribunals

① High Vacancy - about 27/39 seats are vacant.

② Low Presence and activity leading to higher Pendency of the cases in courts.

③ Bureaucratisation of the tribunals with increased appointments from bureaucracy

↳ The Reforms of Tribunal Act 2021 manages a search cum selection Committee with

Secretary of Home Affairs, Secretary of Personnel, Chief Justice of India

with secretary of corresponding Department.

④ Low Infrastructural Facilities with few branches

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) High Rate of Appeal after Verdict of L Chandra Kumar Case where the Supreme court opined that the Verdict of Tribunals are triable by High courts.

(6) Merger of Tribunals and transfer of tribunals to departments by the Reforms of Tribunals Act 2021.

Thus there is a need to reform tribunals based on recommendations of law commission of India

- filing vacancies
- fast tracking cases
- Balance of Judiciary and Bureaucrats members

The National Green tribunal has cleared about 29,000 cases out of 36,000 new cases. Similar approach by other Tribunals can ensure fulfillment of the mandate

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2076)

Name of Candidate	Nehaa K		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	**Registration Number**	892821
Center	Online	**Date**	07. 08. 2023

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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9	10	
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12	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	**Strongly Recommended**

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

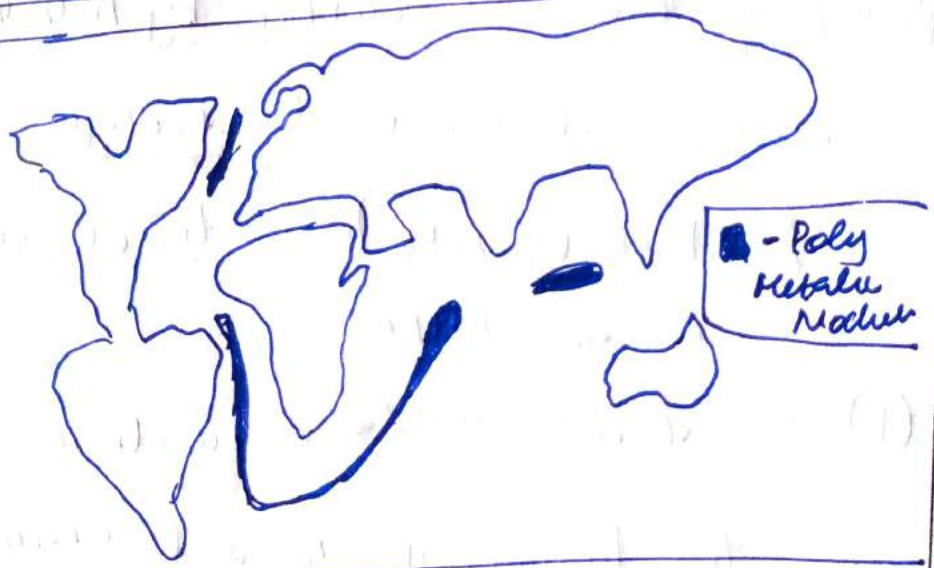
For one-to-one mentoring session on this copy, call us at 7042691891 or send an email to appointment@visionias.in

(1) Polymetalic Nodules (PMN) are ~~for~~ mixture of many metals like Iron and Manganese along with Lead, Arsenic, Gold etc. found in the Sea Bed

They are formed at a rate of 0.5 mm/decade and are found in few cm of length

Geographical Distribution

Distribution of Poly Metalic Nodules.



They are found in the Clarion clipperton zone of Atlantic and Indian Ocean.

bungee

Significance of PMN

① They are found in relatively easily processable quantities

② They are source of Rare earth metals that play a key role in semi conductors, batteries and other new age technology

③ They are extractable by minimum cost and limited technology

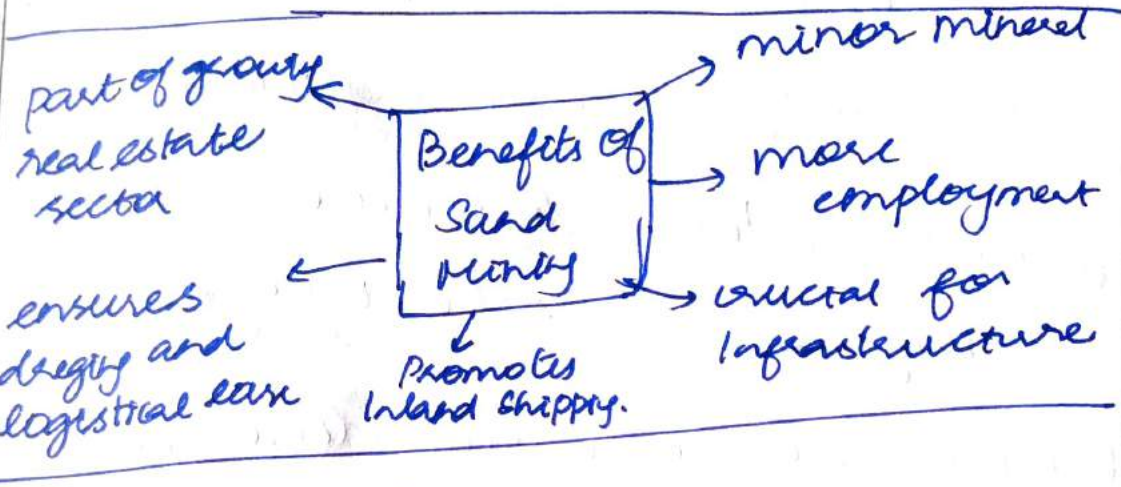
eg Matsyaan of India to claw and extract PMNs.

④ Supplements the resources in land.

The Indian Government has gained access to PMN in Indian Ocean by the Sea Bed Authority, which can change India's mining industry's growth to 2% as envisaged.

bungree

(2) India ranks second to China in ~~Ill~~illegal sand mining.



Ecological Costs

(1) Reduced Buffer to flooding due to destruction of natural levees

(2) Reduced Carbon sequestration capacity due to disturbance of the ecology → sea grass, sea weed etc.

(3) Reduced nesting places for marine and fresh water bio diversity.

bungee

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

(4) Increased Erosion at coasts
↳ G.S.I. has indicated high erosion in east coast and Northern west coast.

Importance of Sustainable Sand mining

(1) Just Sand Policy to ensure sustainable mining and utilisation of sand.

(2) To ensure Biodiversity through regulatory framework from states since it is a minor mineral.

(3) GPS based Tracking and monitoring of the sand mines will ensure reduced and zoned extraction

(4) Use of alternates like M Sand on the lines of Rajasthan must be encouraged to ensure sustainable mining.

bungee

(4) Project Arth Ganga aims to promote sustainable economic usage of the Ganga.

Components and Significance

(1)	ZBNF- Zero Budget Natural farming	lesser pollution and eutrophication due to chemical fertilizers
(2)	Shipping and Tourism activities through sustainable fuel	Promote employment and economic development
(3)	Awareness drives	To excite citizen participation
(4)	Solid Waste Management	Treatment of Human and Industrial wastes

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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Challenges

① Low Adoption Rate of ZBNF and other organic farming methods.

② Lower Tourist Attraction due to COVID 19 and post pandemic recovery.

③ Resorting to older techniques

④ Underutilisation of funds less than 60% is used for the projects.

Thus there is a need to streamline the initiative by National Ganga River Basin Authority and general Public Awareness.

bunghee

(4) The recent survey by NIT Bayag has pointed to 127 GW of Wind energy potential through offshore means alone.

But only 47 GW is obtained from Wind Energy to the energy mix.

Reasons for untapped Potential

(1) High land requirement

(2) High Initial cost to set up the plant.

(3) Seasonal and Diurnal variations in the wind and hence the power generated.

(4) Need to import the hardware from foreign countries.

(5) lack of Private Participation due to restrictions and regulations. in

Renewable Energy Purchase Obligations

(6) DISCOM defaults and Power Purchase agreements that last for decades.

Way Forward

(1) Viability Gap Funding based
- Mapping of viable region
- Setting up of wind farms

to encourage private participation.

(2) Encouraging Make in India to include Wind energy Hardware.

(3) Innovative Means to build small scale plants on the lines of mini nuclear power plants.

Thus way India can reach the Net Zero targets faster than 2070

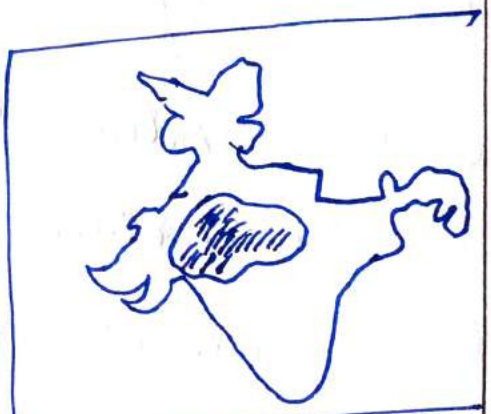
bungee

(b) The Cheetah Reintroduction to India was the world's 1st Inter continental Canine reintroduction programme.

Potential Sites

① Kuno Palpur National park
② Sasaska National Park etc.

near the Grassland and desert type ecosystem resembling the deserts of Namibia and the savannahs



Region of Cheetah site

Significance of Reintroduction

① Diversifying the keystone Species of the ecosystem from Tigers and lions

② Heritage of Cheetahs - The last cheetah was hunted in 1948, otherwise India

bungee

had asian cheetahs

③ Paves way for other reintroduction projects

eg Gaur to Sri lanka from India

Challenges

① Adaptability of Cheetahs

↳ 6 cheetahs have already died.

② Threat to other keystone species

↳ Cartagene Protocol fears diseases and pests due to reintroduction.

③ Competition for prey with the experienced keystone species.

④ Rehabilitation to the new region is possible only with skilled work force

The National Tiger Conservation Authority has played a crucial role in the project to ensure India's ecosystem is enhanced., awareness by mascot Chintu cheetah

bungee

(b) India winning the Oscars for the song Naatu Naatu from RRR shows the significance of the entertainment Industry.

Reasons for growth

① Developing Web Design environment with Design Courses in National Institute of design.

② Access to Technology encouraging youth to explore and design VFX.

③ Demand from Film Industry and Gaming Industry
↳ largest nation of gamers

④ Movement to more creative cinema
↳ Animation movies eg Kochadaiyaan
↳ High Budget Movies eg Bahubali

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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(5) High Demographic Dividend with average age of 27. to consume new and varied content

(6) Emergence of OTT platforms like Netflix, Prime, Jio Cinema, Sony etc

(7) Internet Penetration to about 86% fibrisation

(8) Access to Smartphones, laptops and tablets
↳ largest cell phone manufacturer

This shows India's growing potential for creative- Orange Economy along with Animation and VFX.

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(1) One water Approach is the process of Integrated Planning, storage, utilisation, recycling of water from all sources to ensure efficiency and economy of water.

Water Challenges	One water based Solutions.
(1) Increased water stress with water level below falkenmark's 1400m³ per person.	(1) Use of alternate sources of water ↳ Recycling Sewage water ↳ Treatment of Solid waste
(2) Aridity in about 69% of India and Pollution in 376 streams - CPCB.	(2) Encourage storage structures ↳ Zings of Ladakh ↳ Ahars of Bihar (3) Treat Industrial waste ↳ Grey water Footprint

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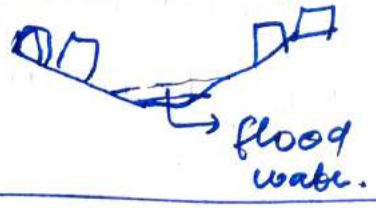
S-No	Urban ecological challenges	One Water Based Solution.
1	Water stress in 40% cities by 2020 - NITI Ayog	1 Sponge Cities to absorb and store more water. 2 Desalinisation near coastal urban.
2	Industrial effluent release	2 Use of Sea water to treat and obtain waste.
3	Urban flooding	3 Copenhagen type elevation and central storage 

This way recycling and circular economy of water will ensure SDG 6 - Water Security.

bungtree

(3) IPCC report suggests the Global South will be first to experience the result of Climate change

It was visible when:

(1) Vanatu suffered from floods in coastal cities

(2) Indonesia shifted capital to Nausantara

(3) Kerala building Tetrapod walls to prevent sea water inclusion.

(4) Frequent floods in South Asia
- → Pakistan floods 2022
- → Bangladesh floods 2020
- → Urban Flooding in India
  - → Delhi 2023
  - → Bengaluru 2022.
- → China floods 2023.

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However there are effects on the Global North as well.

① Forest Fires in
→ Rhodes - Greece
→ Canada - British columbia causing fog in US East Coast.

② Heat Waves across Europe in June 2023, touching 40°c and more

③ Cold Waves during winters due to weak polar vortex.

But the Capacity of Global South to handle these changes is limited. Hence calls for Loss and Damage based funding and Implementation of General adaptation agreement in COP27.

(9) Sand and Dust storms have increase with desertification, land degradation and low soil moisture.

eg → Expansion of Sahara towards east upto Libya sending dust storms till Egypt.

Environmental Impact

(1) Blow out of Vegetation leading to Biodiversity loss

(2) Soil Erosion resulting in loss of fertility of soil

(3) Disturbance in Climate
- → Blow out of clouds from the region
- → Reduced precipitation.

(4) Reduced Photosynthesis leading to high Carbon di oxide in the atmosphere

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and hence increased global warming

Ecological Impact

① Low Productivity of Soil due to erosion of fertile top soil, hence reduced food security

② Dusting and Rusting of machinery due to excessive blow out of wind.

③ Water Security is hampered due to pollution with contaminants.

④ High Health Expenditure due to lung and skin diseases.

Thus there is a need to use green wall technique of Sahara and Aravalli to prevent dust storm.

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(10) The Arctic ice free summer has been advanced to 2030 by IPCC with 2°C paris deal breach.

Impact on Oceans

(1) Increased Water in oceans

(2) changes in Ocean currents
↳ due to change in temperature and salinity.

(3) Increased Sea Surface Temperature
↳ leading to biodiversity loss
- corals
- steno thermal fishes
- planktons growth

(4) More Pollution
↳ due to opening up of new shipping routes.

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Impact of India

① Reduced Albedo
↳ Increased temperature and extreme temperature events
eg- heat waves.

② Coastal Flooding
eg- Cities like Mumbai, Cochin, chennai at risk.

③ Changes in Monsoon
↳ due to changes in Jetstream patterns.

④ Possible Source of Petroleum and resources from arctic as a member of the Arctic council

⑤ Polar Silk Route can be threat to strategic security and interest

Thus there is a need to preserve the ice by reducing emission, sticking to Paris Deal and INDC targets.

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(11) India has recently set up Karavatti Ocean thermal energy plant to generate electricity for water desalination.

Though the potential is estimated to by 180GW, only few plants have been constructed.

Challenges associated

(1) Lack of Technology

(1.1) Lack of manufacturing technology for the equipments needed.

(1.2) lack of technology to map the areas of high efficiency.

(1.3) lack of efficiency in the plants to be scaled up to the shore from depth

(2) Low Human Resource to exploit the resource and study Ocean thermal energy.

bungee

(3) No Dedicated Policy by the government or sufficient initiatives

(4) Relatively new way of extracting energy, thus needing more research

(5) Biodiversity challenges in exploiting the energy.

(6) Lack of Scalability

(6.1) Small stations

(6.2) long distance from the shore needing high transmission costs.

Remedial Measures

(1) Mapping of regions with the help of satellites. for high efficiency in extracting energy

(2) Invite Private Players with viability gap funding to attract interested parties.

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(3) International Cooperation with agencies like International Sea Bed Authority for research and technology

(4) Exchanging Best Practices among nations

eg. Cooperation with Israel for the Karavatti plant.

(5) Reduce Transmission loss and ensure effective connection with the land from deep sea by new technologies like Optical fibre.

(6) Enable Manufacturing through inclusion in initiatives like Make in India.

To become energy independent, it is imperative to search for alternate energies along with augmentation of mainstream renewables, achieving the Paris goal of 50% renewable by 2030

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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(12)

Post LPG reforms in 1991, India's Service sector grew contributing to about 50% of the GDP. The IT, BPM industry contributes to about 60% of the Service GDP - nearly 30% of the total GDP.

[State of Industry]

① It employs about 20% of the skilled work force.

② It attracts major foreign investment. ranking 2nd after computer and hardwares in 2022.

③ It contributes to foreign exports as exchange of invisibles and has always grossed a positive balance of payment

④ It has contributed to startups

bungee

and unicorns like Zoho

(5) It has offered social mobility to youth with private competition and high pay according to skill.

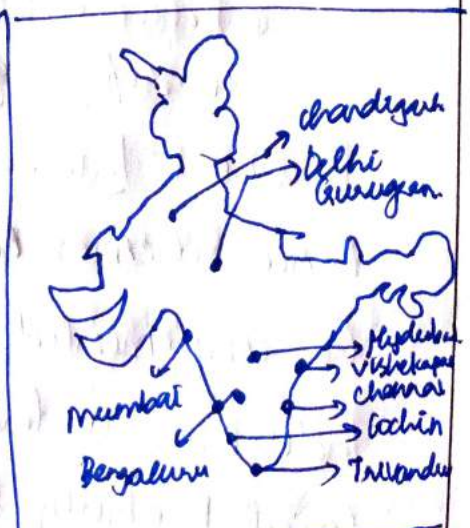
(6) It has also increased urbanisation and purchasing power, thus increasing consumption to 58%.

Factors determining location

(1) Skill and Human Resource
- → Skilled professionals in computer science
- → High language proficiency in English

(2) Favourable Government Policy

Eg Karnataka government attracted Infosys through Internet fare concession and Import concession.



17 hubs of India

UPSC

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(3) Since the goods are largely software or other easily transmittable services they don't have to be located near market

eg Government's Plan to shift BPM industries to North East.

(2) The Hardware is imported and hence some enclaves are closer to ports, but is not a necessary condition

eg PLI Scheme for manufacturing mobile phones, attraction of Semi conductor Industries has helped diversify region.

However Internet availability is crucial hence Schemes like Bharat Net must be implemented soon to distribute the Industries to the villages, and ensure social mobility for all.

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(B) The New Battery waste Management rules aim at collecting, dismantling, processing and reusing Battery waste through Extended Producer Responsibility

Potential for Circular Economy

- Reducing plastic and casing wastage
- Reusing of Battery minerals
- Recharging batteries through industrial means
- Extraction of other essential minerals like zinc, lead
- Reduced dependence on Rare earth minerals

Challenges in the Rules Implementation

① Informal Battery Waste Processing Industry leading to low
- technology adoption
- accounting standards
- processing data.

② Reluctance of Companies to follow

(1) Repurchase obligation

(ii) IPR relaxation for spare parts.

(iii) Extended producer responsibility.

③ Lack of Regulatory Mechanism on the side of government

③.1 highly burdened State Pollution Control Boards

③.2 low Human Resource and technical capacity.

④ Engagement in false accounting

④.1 Paper trading and mere dismantling.

④.2 NO full scall extraction of all minerals.

⑤ Environmental Hazards and Human safety of handling heavy metals.

Measures to be taken

① Dedicated Machinery for e waste

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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handling and reprocessing

② Incentivising the informal sector to make it formal through online registration with SPCB and CPCB, as mentioned already.

③ Encouraging technology adoption for efficient reprocessing and reuse.

④ Market for recycled materials must also be established and promoted

⑤ Governmental Initiative in policy for research and Development

⑥ Global level Mechanisms on the lines of EU's Right to Repair, France's Anti Waste Bill can be adopted

NITI Aayog promises 15% Aluminium independence through circular economy Waste to Wealth plants can also include Battery processing for boosting Rules.

bungee

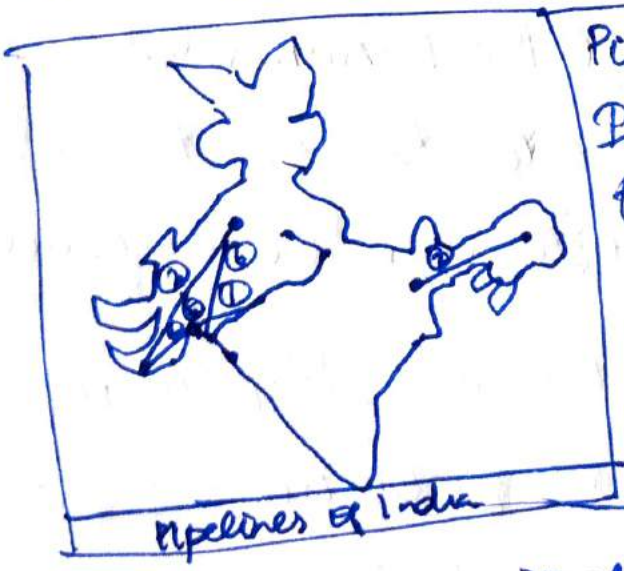
(14) The destruction of Nord Stream I pipeline during early 2022, showed the importance of oil and gas pipelines, bringing many European super powers like Germany to knees.

Hence it can be called no short of veins of the economy.

eg Big Inch Pipeline of US

Status of Pipelines in India

① India has 6 major pipelines across the country shown as follows



Pipelines of India

Pipelines of India to transport gas and oil from mines to refineries

② These pipeline ~~are~~ include:

(i) Kayee Vijaypur Jagdishpur pipeline
(ii) Barauni Nahatata pipeline
(iii) Salseit pipeline
(iv) Jamnagar pipeline etc.

Advantages of Pipeline

① Low Logistical cost of transporting fluids through pipeline by reducing
- fuel cost
- material cost - 1 time investment

② Low Hazard of accidents in transport of highly inflammable oil and Natural gas.

③ Employment in Refineries at diverse locations away from oil fields
eg Barauni, Jadgdishpur, Batinda etc.

④ low Pollution and spills during transport.

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Disadvantages of Pipeline

① High Initial Investment from the government.

② low Private Participation

③ High Cost of Repair during cases of leaks.

④ Need for high quality Human Capital and technology

With PPP model, these disadvantages can be largely reduced. Rangarajan Committee also points to increasing the pipelines for employment, efficiency and economic use of oil.

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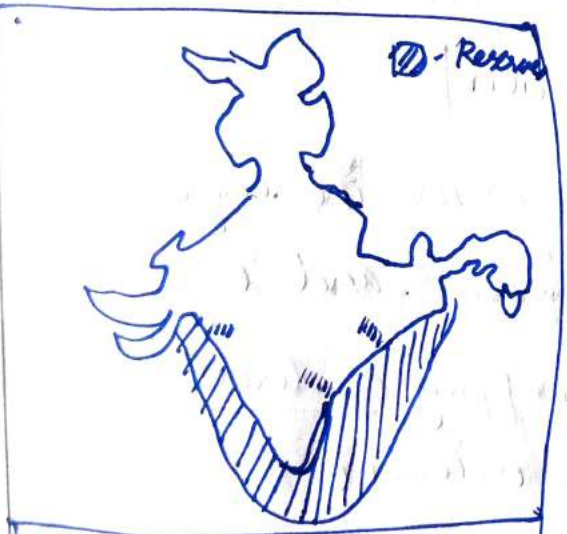
(18) Natural Gas hydrates are frozen form of methane present under the water bodies and cryospheric region.

Indian Reserves

India has abundant reserves in the Bay of bengal and Arabian Sea coasts and in rivers like Godavari upto 21,000 sq km.



Natural Gas Hydrates

It has been mapped by Geological Survey of India

But is yet to be explored and extracted.

Advantage of Reserves:

(1) Energy Independence from fossil fuel imports and hardware dependence

for renewables.

(2) Efficient use of Technology through shifting dependence and use of petrol → Natural gas

(3) Environmental Advantage of lesser emissions due to clean fuel

(4) Lesser Processing Cost compared to petroleum.

Challenges in Exploration

(1) lack of Capacity - Few marine engineers and chemical engineers, and low technology for mapping underwater phenomenon and occurence

(2) Low data on Quality of the Resource and the raw material

(3) Difficulty in Extraction of the resource due to logistical inefficiency

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of the raw material.

④ Lack of Processing Facility for the raw material.

⑤ Low Involvement from private sector

⑥ Low International Cooperation

Eg Shale gas reserves are still untapped due to US's strict IPR policy on technology of hydro fracking.

⑦ High Regulation of Use of resources from the seas

- UNCLOS
- International sea bed authority etc

Thus there is a need for exchange of global best practices in International forum to shift to more cleaner sources of energy to achieve Paris Target of 2°C limiting to global warming by the century.

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(6) The supply chain disruption from COVID 19, No COVID Policy of China, lock down in Taiwan led to shortage of Semi Conductor.

With ~~80%~~ many chip designers from India and rising demographic dividend along with skilling, India can tap into this sector, just like South Korea to see an economic take off

However, India is confronted with the following challenges.

Challenges in the sector

(1) Previous Failure in the chip Industry

eg. The Chandigarh plant of 2011, pulling out of foxconn from deal etc.

(2) Highly capital Intensive Industry with minimum of 10,000 crore of

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Industries and lab.

(3) Highly dynamic sector - The move from 120nm to about 10nm now happend within a decade.

(4) Need for Highly Skilled labour across the design and manufacturing line

(5) Facilitatory Policy Environment for confidence of investors.

(6) Raw Material availability - Silicon extraction low

Steps Taken

(1) Governmental Push

(1.1) PLI scheme for semiconductors and Design Linked Incentives

(1.2) Semi Conductor designs based IPR to encourage research

(1.3) NITI Ayog's - Policy document etc

(2) Federal Involvement

(2.1) Tirupati's Battery Plant

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Specimen Booklet

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(2) Tamil Nadu's deal with Foxconn

(3) Raw Material Facilitation - Exploration for Lithium in Jammu and Kashmir and Karnataka, strategies for exploration by KABIL.

(4) Capital Facilitation by opening up FDI policy. for Semi Conductors.

(5) International Cooperation to join supply chain

(i) China +1

(ii) Critical Supply Chain Initiative of USA.

In the recent semiconductor conclave, PM Modi promised

"India would lead the Semi Conductor Industry in the coming decade".

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(17) Wetlands are bodies with water less than 6m, saline brackish or fresh water, natural or manmade, peatland, marshland, lake, reservoir.

-Ramsar Convention

They are important ecological zones with manifold operations in the following:

(1) Climate Mitigation and Adaptation

(1.1) Carbon Sequestration in peatlands, marshlands which are reservoirs of methane from decomposition.

(1.2) Green-Blue Connect to ensure health of land and soil.

(1.3) Mangroves and their role in Bio remediation and accumulation of toxic heavy metals.

(1.4) Shock Observer in case of extreme

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floods or tsunami.

(2) Biodiversity

(2.1) Edge Ecosystem with unique species, with specialised niche.

(2.2) Fish stock and shell fishes depend on Wetland for nesting

(2.3) Constant supply of water even during dry season.

(3) Human Health

(3.1) Reduced water stress by absorbing water when abundant.

(3.2) Aesthetic appeal for mental health.

(3.3) Tribal dependence on produce from Wetland

(3.4) Purification of water by Bio accumulation.

Mechanism in India

① National Wetland Policy that defines wetlands and preserves the ecological nature of these wetlands

② Integrated Water Resource Policy under National Water Policy.

③ West Bengal's Initiative for Mangroves

④ MISHTI - Government's initiative for cultivation and access and benefit sharing of Mangroves.

⑤ Amrit Sarovar as a part of Amrit Kaal to renovate 75 wetlands

⑥ More than 120 Ramsar sites and adherence to Ramsar convention

This way the kidneys of the earth are preserved for maximum sustainable utilisation and development.

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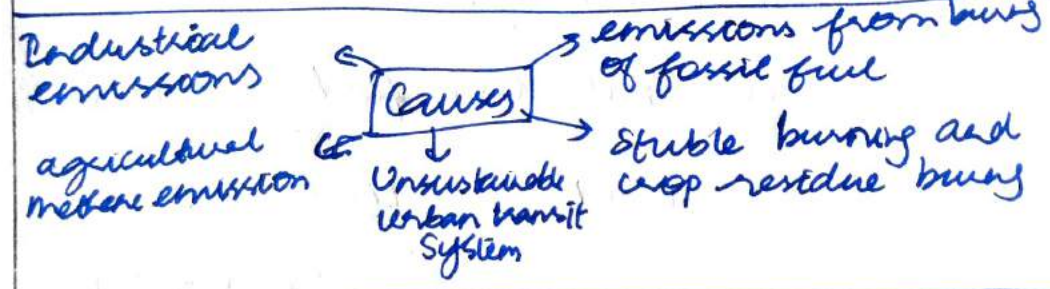
(18) Air Pollution is the presence of pollutant in air.

Pollutant is the solid, liquid, or gas that qualitatively or quantitatively reduces the standard of air.

– Air Pollution Prevention Act.



Recent cases of crop residue and stubble burning in the wheat and paddy belt of Punjab and Haryana for quick shift from kharif to Rabi has caused pollution in Delhi NCR.

The Air Quality Index reaches severe level of about 300 in score. Hence there is a need to take measures in this regard.

[Measures Taken]

① Agronomic

(1.1) Technology Infusion - Harvesters, stubble cutters etc.

(1.2) Encouraging alley farming and Permaculture

(1.3) Promoting other Kharif and Zaid crops, Horticulture etc.

eg Mission for Integrated Horticulture Development.

② Technological

(2.1) Stubble Bullets to be used a petrol

(2.2) Procurement for National Biofuel Policy - both stubble and crop residue

(2.3) Encouraging Research and Development

③ Legal Ban on stubble Burning

④ Community cooperation through Farmer Producer Organisations

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But still the problem is yet to be solved. Hence there is a need for holistic solutions.

Measures to be taken

1. Procurement of Stubble in APMCs at a assured price
2. Encourage Private Participation in stubble processing technology.
3. Enable Panchayats to invest in Technology like
   - → Biofuel making technology
   - → Biogas plants with KVIC Khadi Village Industrial Cooperation
   - → Stubble pellet making etc
4. Encouraging Awareness among the public along with consequences of such action.

This way holistic solution can be ensured to bring multi stakeholder Behavioural change along with supplemental income and circular economy.

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(19) Eco sensitive zones refers to areas that are crucial for the survival of the ecosystem in it's original form.

In the recent supreme court case the court had relaxed the norms from 10km to 1km and now to the choice of states.

Need to create ESZs

① To prevent human intrusion into eco sensitive areas like Western Ghats

② To enable expansion of the ecosystem around the zone.

③ To prevent disturbance to the biodiversity

④ Buffer zone to prevent external influence on the line of biosphere reserves for experiments, research

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(5) To decrease Man Wildlife conflict
↳ about 300 elephant deaths in 2022 due to railway crossings.

Biosphere reserve

Issues Associated

(1) Low Scope for Infrastructure
eg Kerala government's Silver rail project was delayed due to supreme court case on ESZs.

(2) Reduced Tourism Development preventing new resorts, houses, tourism establishments etc

(3) Rights of tribals in the region might be restricted.

Recent Developments

(1) The supreme court had held in the first judgement that ESZs

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are crucial for Ecosystem and need to maintain 10km zone between the core.

(2) Later the Supreme court relaxed it to 1km.

(3) Now the Supreme Court has relaxed the norms to 0km and discretion of state.

The court has left it to State Wildlife Board. and Central Government to decide on ESZ.

This way the states and centre now has to show federal unity in managing forests that are primarily in State list of VII Schedule.

(20) Climate Reparation refers to the compensation to be paid by the polluter countries to the countries that are at the brunt of climate change.

It is envisaged as loss and Damage fund as per Warsaw ~~Pact~~, Aggreement 2013, Adaptation Fund under Global Environment fund under Article 11 of Paris Climate deal.

The UNFCC aims to collect $1 Trillion in this regard. But IPCC points $3.5 Trillion more is needed.

Need for Climate Reparation

① Historical Pollutions by the developed countries like Britain, USA from Industrial revolution.

② CBDR-RC - Capacity Based contribution

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to Disaster Risk and Respective Capacities.
to ensure climate equity

③ Global South at the brunt of crisis

eg Vanatu - Polynesian Island President highlights the suffering of the country by floods.

④ Relatively Poorer than Global North to handle climate change symptoms many with income lower than $1.9.

⑤ Low Technical Expertise to handle these risks.

Challenges to climate Reparations

① Resistance of Developed Countries

→ Less than $0.8 Million has been mobilised

→ Resorting to unfair Carbon Credit and mitigation obligation like double counting

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(2) Lack of Enforcing mechanism
+ weaker organisation of SIDS
Small Island Developing Nations
→ Global Institutions skewed towards Global North
eg. UN, WHO, IPCC etc

(3) Climate Equality as mechanism is proposed by global north.

Hence there is a need for India to act as a bridge in the G20 summit. to ensure Vasudaiva Kutumbakam is extended to the natural cohabitees as well.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2086)

Name of Candidate	NEHAA. K.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	892821
Center	ONLINE	Date	17/03/2023

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. क्या आप इस विचार मे सहमत हैं कि भारत में न्यायिक जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक नया कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है?

Do you agree with the view that there is a need to enact a new law for ensuring judicial accountability in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Judicial accountability refers to the Court's ability to answer for its behaviour and be responsive to the constitution and sedition.

The recent move by Odishe High Court to publish records online, revision of rules for subordinate courts is a welcome steps at the same.

Existing laws for Judicial Accountability

① Subash Kashyap vs Information Officer at Supreme Court - ensure Chief Justices at Administrative level is subject to RTI

② Contempt of Court Act, 1971 ensures fair criticism is accepted

③ e Courts mission with grievance redressal technology

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[Need for New law]

① No comprehensive law on Judicial accountability

② Law Suo Moto Accountability of the judiciary.

③ Rampant Concerns with regard to Courts
↳ 5 Crore pending cases
↳ 90% budget allocation unspent. etc

[Challenges to New law]

① Independence of Judiciary should not be harmed.

② No encroachment on Seperation of Powers - Lakshman Rithe as former CJI Ramana called.

Law must be formed with multi stakeholder consent keeping challenges in priority to ensure faster, efficient Judiciary. Suo Moto action by courts should be welcomed.

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2. भारतीय संविधान के लागू होने के बाद से मूल अधिकारों और राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों (DPSPs) में संवैधानिक रूप से सामंजस्य स्थापित करना एक कठिन कार्य रहा है। प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitutionally reconciling Fundamental Rights with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) has been a tough task since the inception of the Indian Constitution. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Fundamental Rights as per part III are justiciable claims for citizen, while DPSPs of Part IV are non justiciable guiding lights / conscience of Constitution as Granville Austine calls

Reconciliation efforts

① The 39th Constitutional Amendment amended that not just Article 39(b)(c) but all DPSPs can be subverted Article 14 and 19.

② This effectively gave DPSPs an upper hand over Fundamental rights and was questioned in Minerva Mills case

③ In the landmark Judgement Supreme

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Court held that
"Harmonious balance of DPSPs and Fundamental Rights must be ensured"

(4) The Court struck down the amendment.

(5) The Balance was questioned in Olga Tellis Case and the Court again opined that the balance should maintained.

(6) In L. Chandrakumar Case ~~also~~ the court prioritised fundamental right to approach High Court and supreme Court after Tribunals decision to DPSP of 38(A) - Free Justice.

This way the court has used case by case basis to decide the balance and it's shift to cater to Justice.

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3. प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों और भारत में नीति-निर्माण को आकार देने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the functions performed by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and its role in shaping policy-making in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

PMO is an executive body that existed since the period of Nehru.

PMO
- Economic Advisory Council
- Department of Space
- Department of Atomic Energy

etc.

Functions of PMO

① It aids coordination of various ministries and departments.

② It handles crucial and strategic areas of claim like Space and Atomic Energy

③ It also ensures advise to council from experts through discussion.

④ The PM heads the Office and the PMO handles his secretarial work

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Role in Making Policies

① Reports and Surveys

eg Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Survey by the organisation indicated backwardness in regard (2022)
⇓
call for PMSHRI school Infrastructure development in Budget (2023-24)

② Policy Guidelines on Atomic Energy and Space

eg No first use policy of Atomic weapons and Privatisation of space.

This way the PMO plays a major if not pertinent role in the Governance and policy making of the country.

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4. भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) की धारा 124A के प्रावधानों का पुनरीक्षण करने और उन पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं एवं मानवाधिकार संबंधी चिंताओं तथा भारत की संप्रभुता एवं अखंडता को बनाए रखने और उसकी रक्षा करने के बीच संतुलन बनाने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Re-examination and reconsideration of the provisions of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) requires striking a balance between concerns of civil liberties and human rights and maintaining and protecting the sovereignty and integrity of India. Comment (Answer in 150 words) 10

Section 124 A of IPC - Sedition - is an act, spoken/written/caricature/symbol, that aims to evoke disaffection against the government.

Challenges Post by Section 124(A)

① Loss of civil liberty to Dissent against the Government. Dr D Y Chandrachud, the CJI points that ~~Defense~~ "Dissent is the safety valve of Democracy".

② Human Right Violation by frequent and arbitrary arrest, curbing right to movement, freedom etc.

③ Low Conviction Rate poses question on the executive action.

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Need for the Act

① Sovereignty of the Country by ensuring Government is not harmed by nonpious actions.

② Integrity of Country - To ensure external and internal forces. don't divide the country's unity.

③ Curbing Illegal Activities against lawfully elected Government

Eg Capitol Hill incident of USA can be curbed if it had Sedition law.

Though the need is pertinent there's need for revision.

The new Bharat Nyay Sanhita and Bharat Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita aims to correct the same and ensure the law that prisoned Gandhi does not prison another innocent.

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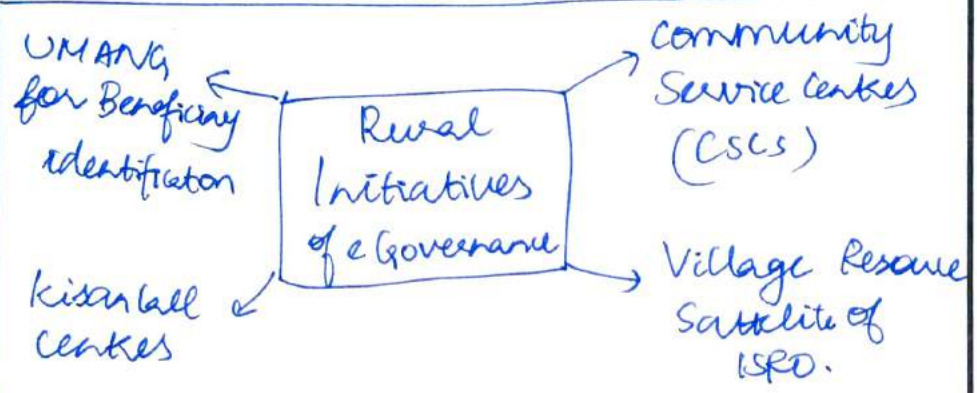
5. "ग्रामीण भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों की सफलता के लिए नागरिक भागीदारी महत्वपूर्ण है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"Citizen participation is key to the success of e-governance initiatives in rural India." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

e Governance is the process of using ICT - Information and Communication Technology based devices to ensure service delivery.



Need for Citizen Participation

① Digital Divide in Rural Area
↳ 68% fibrisation compared to 113% in Urban areas
↳ low digital literacy

② Exploring Services Online and using of

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services will give more investment on the outcome based budgets.

(3) Grievance Redressal and Feedback can make them more user friendly.

(4) Use of Open Forge's - Open source code for own purpose by the rural people can ensure tailor made services.

(5) eGovernance is electronic Transaction and interaction to be used to full potential.

Initiatives → Digisaksham can be used to empower rural citizen to participate in the eGovernance revolution of service delivery in India.

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6. आपके अनुसार आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम अपनी शुरूआत के बाद से अपने उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति में कितना सफल रहा है?

How far do you think the Aspirational District Programme has been able to achieve its objectives since its inception? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Aspirational District Programme was launched in 112 districts with 49 parameters of achievement.

Objectives of the Programme

① Efficiency of Governance to be increased by skilling and capacity development.

② Spatial Sanitation and Cleanliness with parameters of Open defecation, piping and water availability.

③ Health Parameters like Child mortality, Maternal mortality, institutional deliveries etc

④ Pollution and Environmental Parameters like NCAP-Clean Air Programme Targets in 102 cities.

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Achievement Towards these Programmes

① Nearly 85% Open Defecation free Districts in India

② 74 per lakh maternal mortality and about 30 per lakh child mortality as per NFHS-5

③ Pollution Parameters achieved by reduced PM:25

However, some failures include

① Skewed Implementation in some districts over others.

② Slow Changes due to low political will

This way the programme has achieved some mandates, However there is a need to overcome these by NITI Aayog's push. and research based policies.

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7. NGO क्षेत्रक को आगे बढ़ाने और लाभार्थियों के लिए आउटकम्स को बेहतर बनाने में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए।
Technology has a crucial role to play in advancing the NGO sector and improving outcomes for beneficiaries. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Technology has revolutionised most institutions and organisations, especially with IR4.0-Industrial Revolution at bay.

It has also influenced the NGO sector.

Role of Tech in NGO sector

① Websites for better visibility of NGOs
Eg Akshay Patra NGO's page, Green Peace page etc

② Online Payments ensures ease of collection especially in crowd funded NGOs.

③ Online Interaction with Beneficiaries

has helped in service delivery with ease.

(4) Grievance Redressal at online level for the beneficiaries

(5) Government's Single Window Clearances has also ensured easy funding and clearances for NGO.

(6) Social Media and other Technology have made creating awareness and raising campaigns easier

Eg PETA's Caged activists with placard your freedom is their freedom for animal rights.

This way technology has revolutionised functioning of NGOs as viable organs of help to the nations poorest as per World Bank's Mandate

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8. तकनीकी और उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों के भारत में प्रवेश से जुड़े निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the implications associated with the entry of foreign educational institutions for technical and higher education in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

There have been new foreign Institutions set up in India.

eg GIFT City accomodating Australian Universities as part of ECTA - Comprehensive Trade Agreement with Australia.

It was envisaged by New Education Policy 2020 as well.

Implications associated with these Institutions

① Positive Implications

(1.1) Reduced burden of Government to spend on Higher Education

(1.2) Reduced Brain Drain due to collaboration within India

(1.3) New Age Technology and research facilities.

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(1.4) Collaboration across ~~intelli~~ countries for Research and Development.

(1.5) Quality Education with International standards.

(1.6) Increased competition among the institutions
↳ Better Quality services

(2) Negative Implications

(2.1) Educational Divide across rich who can afford and poor who cant

(2.2) Loss of Indian Touch to Education with foreign faculty and habits.

Thus there is a need to envisage conditions favouring India in the deals like reservation for poor, lower fees, scholarships to ensure full benefits of Foreign Institutions.

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9. भारत और लैटिन अमेरिका के देशों के बीच फलता-फूलता संबंध भारत की विदेश नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The flourishing relationship between India and countries of Latin America has become a critical element of India's foreign policy. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India - Latin America relationship saw high point with about 80% increase in trade across the region.

Thus relationship emerges to be a critical element.

Significance of Relationship

(1) Strategic

(1.1) Reserves of lithium in the lithium triangle - Bolivar, Argentina and Chile Brines
↳ necessary for new technology and electronics.

(1.2) Oil and Ores in the region
↳ Ecuador

(2) Diplomatic

(2.1) Brazil has been a partner

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through BRICS with similarities in the countries uniting.

(2.2) Indian Diaspora in Guyana and Suriname.

(3) Economic

(3.1) Best Practices can be shared

↳ Brazil's ethanol production

↳ Chile's fishing capabilities etc.

(3.2) Trade ties - high population on region.

(4) Military

↳ Military and Defence trade can be increased.

(5) Institutional

↳ IPEF - Indo Pacific Economic Partnership.

Thus there is a need to reinforce this interest to tap into new areas to extend India's Diplomatic Ideal of Vasudaiva Kutumbakam.

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10. ऋण-जाल कूटनीति क्या है? चीन की ऋण-जाल कूटनीति भारत के पड़ोस में भारतीय हितों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

What is debt-trap diplomacy? How does China's debt-trap diplomacy impact India's interests in its neighbourhood? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Debt Trap Diplomacy is the policy through which huge unpayable amount of debt is given in disguise of good will, infrastructure development.

This debt traps the other country into an obligation for unequated claims and action by the loaner country.

Eg Hambantotta Port goes to Chainese lease for 100 years due to Srilanka's inability to payback

Implications to India's Interest in Neighbourhood

(1) String of Pearls by China.

(1.1) Pakistan's Gwadher Port is reaching a similar state amidst the country's financial tumoil.

(1.2) This can lead to encircling of India

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with Chinese Ports susceptible to naval attacks, trade wars, choking of strategic points etc.

(2) India's Economic Diplomacy should become more robust with more spending to counter.
Eg> Credit line to Sri Lanka, Bangladesh etc.

(3) Strategic Superiority in Indian Ocean could be questioned.

(4) India's genuine Infrastructural efforts could be questioned.

Thus there is a need to ensure institutionalised financing and International rules for investment.

India should use its diplomatic strengths to counter financial might to ensure Neighbourhood First policy

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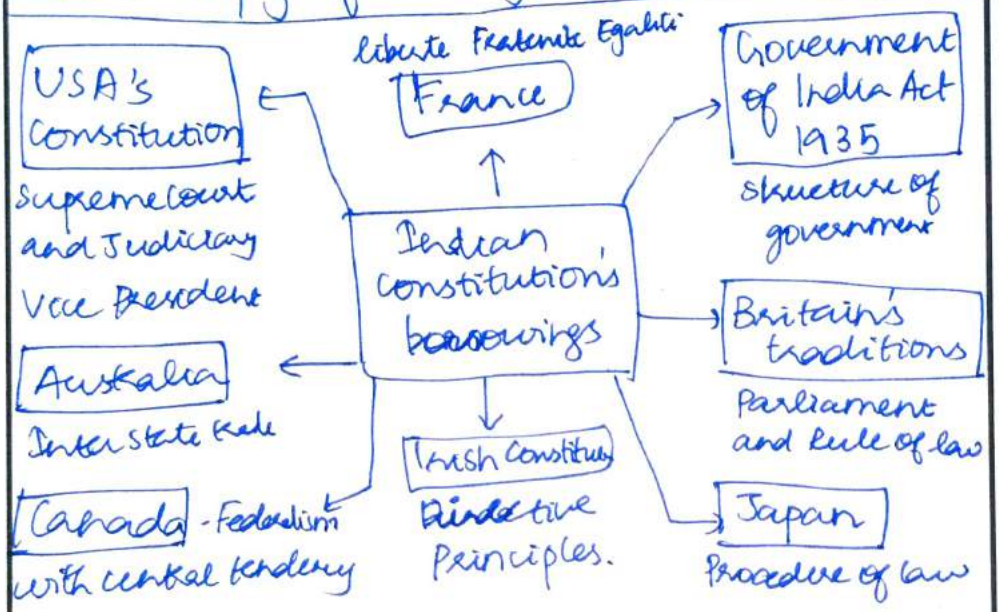
11. विश्व भर के विभिन्न संविधानों का मिश्रण होने के बावजूद, भारतीय संविधान अपने विभिन्न प्रावधानों के माध्यम से सामाजिक न्याय, बहुलवाद और समानता को आत्मसात किए हुए है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Despite being an amalgamation of various constitutions from across the world, the Indian Constitution imbibes social justice, pluralism, and equality through its various provisions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India constitution is often criticised as a copy of many other constitutions



However the Indian Constitution is crafted to ensure certain fundamental values through various provisions:

(1) Social Justice

(1.1) Article 18 - Right Against Untouchability and Centre's power

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to frame laws to ensure Justice

(1.2) Article 15(3) - State can make reservations for Women and children.

(1.3) Article 15(4), 16(4), (5) - To ensure Socially and Educationally backward classes get Justice

(1.4) Article 350(A) to ensure linguistic culture is protected by Special Linguistic Officer, President can also make provisions for the same.

(2) Pluralism

(2.1) Article 25-28 - Freedom of Religion for all citizen and non citizen

(2.2) Article 29, 30 - Protection of Minority - linguistic and Religious.

(2.3) Schedule 5 and 6 for preserving Tribal traditions across country

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(2.4) Article 371 A to F to ensure interest of different sections are safeguarded within the Union of India.

(3) Equality

(3.1) Article 14, - Right to Equality before law - Race, Religion, Caste, sex, place of birth

(3.2) Article 15, 16 for other equality in Opportunity, status and Employment

(3.3) Equality in contesting elections to President, Vice President, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha etc.

This way Indian constitution ensures the ideals in preamble like Equality, unity, liberty ensuring Social Justice and Pluralism.

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12. हाल के कुछ घटनाक्रमों ने भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित करने के मुद्दे को प्रकाश में लाया है। देश में वैवाहिक बलात्कार के पीड़ितों के लिए कानूनी संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recent developments have brought to light the issue of criminalizing marital rape in India. Analyse the implications of ensuring legal protection for victims of marital rape in the country. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Marital Rape refers to the unconsensual sex within the premises of a registered marriage.

Recent Developments in this regard

① CrPC does not consider rape within marriage an offense.

② HC of Karnatata has claimed Marital Rape in few cases.

③ HC of Kerala told in a judgement that Marital Rape is a ground for Divorce.

④ In the social discourse, there are argument in favour and against. But constitutional Morality with

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equality is often invoked.

(5) Justice Verma Committee also recommended rape is rape despite relations of rapist with victim.

Implication of legal Protection to Victims

(1) Positive Implications

(1.1) Reporting of all forms of rape.

(1.2) More respect for women's consent while in any relationship

(1.3) Old Notion of Marriage struck down - With Section 377 judgement saying wife is not property of husband, this move can ensure it within marriage.

(1.4) Healthy Marriages with mutual respect across the genders.

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(2) Negative Implications

(2.1) fear of breakdown of marriage as institution

(2.2) Proof and Evidence collection would be difficult

(2.3) False accusations might surface for claims of divorce

Way Forward
- → Give appropriate criteria of evidences
- → ensure psychological testing for victim and aggressor
- → consult all stakeholders before law making.
  - Sociologist
  - Marriage counsellor
  - police etc

This way the law can be made while reducing the negative implications, to ensure the issue of Marital rape is addressed to. ensure Gender Justice

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. "संघवाद के भारतीय मॉडल की अत्यधिक केंद्रीकृत होने के कारण आलोचना की जाती है, लेकिन यह राज्यों को पर्याप्त अवसर और स्वायत्तता भी प्रदान करता है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"The Indian model of federalism has been criticized for being too centralized, but it also provides adequate space and autonomy to the states." Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian Model of Federalism was called Federalism with centralising tendency by Ivor Jennings, Quasi Federal by KC Wheare.

But Dr BR Ambedkar stayed from about this model.

Centralising Tendency of Indian Model

(1) Financial Powers

(1.1) High Taxation powers - Income Tax, corporate tax etc.

(1.2) Foreign Exchange controlled by Centre and RBI.

(1.3) Finance Commission of India appointed by President (centre) decides the Grants (Article 27~~8~~) and allowances to states

(1.4) GST - Article 26~~9~~(A), 279(A) → council

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with 1/3rd share of votes from centre.

(2) Executive Powers

(2.1) Governor to state Appointed by centre (Article 161).

(2.2) All India Services like IAS, IPS. appointed by centre.

(3) Legislative Powers

(3.1) Residual list with Centre as per article 247.

(3.2) Concurrent List final decision by centre. → Schedule 7, List 3.

(3.1) Legislative power of Rajya Sabha on states with special majority

(4) Emergency Provisions

(4.1) President's Rule when state doesnot obey the centre's orders (Article 355).

(4.2) Financial Emergency (Article 360).

Space and Autonomy for State

(1) Financial Powers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1.1) Article 266, 267, 268 ensures states get due share or complete revenue from various means.

(2) Executive Powers

(2.1) State Public Services Commission to ensure state recruitment

(2.2) Governor Assisted by Council of Ministers at State level and Chief Minister.

(3) Legislative Powers

(3.1) State list - list II of Schedule VII

(3.2) Exception to states from concurrent rules of the centre
↳ Governor can request delegation of function to centre and president to state.

This way the Federalism which is in the basic structure of the Constitution ensures sovereignty, integrity of centre along with autonomy of states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) में नियुक्तियों को लेकर उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय ने नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया को मूल रूप मे बदल दिया है और इसके संभावित दूरगामी निहितार्थ भी हो सकते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

The recent judgment of the Supreme Court on appointments to the Election Commission of India (ECI) has fundamentally changed the appointment process and can have potentially far-reaching implications. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

In Anoop Bandrwal Vs Union of India Case, the Supreme Court opined that a collegium would appoint the ECI.

CJI

Prime Minister — Collegium — Leader of Opposition

Earlier Mode of Appointment

① The President appoints the Election Commission - ECI, Election commissioner and chief - Article 324

② It was based on executive ⇒ Council of Ministers's decision.

③ In Mohinder Singh Gill Case the Supreme court called for specifying qualification, medium of selection, criteria etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) But the Conditions of services remained in President's power and effectively the Council of Ministers.

Implications of the Change

(1) Positive Implications

(1.1) Involvement of diverse views from Judiciary and Opposition.

(1.2) Enhances Independence of the EC from the executive whoare to be elected from the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha → effected by EC.

(1.3) Reduces the Conflict of Interest of the council of Ministers.

(2) Negative Implications

(2.1) long drawn process

(2.2) Pending Criterion and Qualification that are to be specified, as per

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Dinesh Goswami Committee

(2.3) Lack of Independence of ECI due to accountability to people versus accountability to the collegium and judiciary.

Reforms Needed

- Dinesh Goswami Committee wants meeting's minutes to be published online
- The Expenditure by ECI should be in non votable part of CFI - Consolidated Fund of India
- Protection to the other Election commissioners on line of Chief election commissioner

This way the ECI can ensure free and fair elections that are in basic structure of constitution (Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain case) and is the lifeblood of any democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. वैश्विक बदलावों के साथ समेकन और अर्थव्यवस्था के खुलने के परिणामस्वरूप लोक सेवाओं के लिए विविध चुनौतियां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं, जिनके कारण कुशल सेवा वितरण के लिए उनमें समग्र सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Integration with the global trends and opening up of the economy has resulted in diversified challenges for the civil services, which require holistic reforms for efficient service delivery. Discuss (Answer in 250 words) 15

With Globalisation, liberalisation and Privatisation of the country in 1991, came new opportunities.

For the largely colonial Civil Services, there emerged diversified challenges that required holist reforms.

Challenges to Service Delivery after LPG Reforms

① Shut Down of Several PSUs led to civil servants role as business managers crumble.

② Competition with Private for service delivery and efficiency.

eg Hotel Business of Indian Government versus new chains of multinational hotels.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) New collaborators like NGOs, CSOs etc.

(4) New Regulatory Challenges

(4.1) Need to let go off management role

eg Foreign Exchange management Act
↓
Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(4.2) Ensuring fairness in market and consumer protection

eg Competition Commission of India, Consumer Protection Act

(4.3) Developing Capital Market

eg Security Exchange Board of India Act → SEBI.

Reforms That Were Taken Include

(1) Active Service Delivery with close collaboration with NGOs, CSOs.

eg Mid Day Meals - Akshay Patra Foundation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Privatising Service Delivery

Eg. Cleanliness plants with collaboration with private companies in Delhi, Varnasi etc.

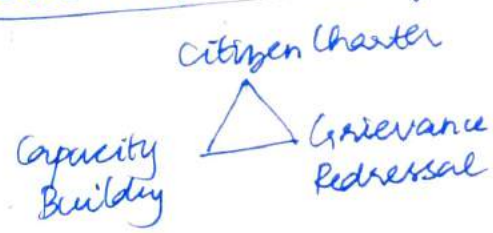
(3) Only engaging in non excludable Public services

Eg. Transport corporations were privatised, Air Crafts, FDI was allowed in many sectors.

Reforms Required Include:

(1) Entrepreneurial Service Delivery with choice among citizen to choose their mode of service.

(2) SevaUtam Model of 2nd ARC



This way Indian civil services can reform itself to ensure effective service delivery and good governance to reach $5 Trillion in Amrit kaal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेहिता को बढ़ावा देने में ओपन डेटा क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? देश में ओपन डेटा की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं?

What role can open data play in promoting transparency and accountability in e-governance in India? What are the challenges in ensuring the quality and reliability of open data in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Open data refers to data available and accessible to all for reading and analysing.

The Economic Survey pointed out that a man in BPL also pays car loan, this is the problem with closed data. Hence there is a call for open data.

Role of Open data in e Governance

① Transparency of the Government in achievements and failure.
eg GATI SHAKTHI for pending projects

② Accountability of Government to the people regarding the current status of the initiatives.
eg Justice Clock by supreme Court shows pending cases.

③ Effective Beneficiary Identification

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Targetted schemes and policies based on areas of failure.

Eg Mamtutva Yojna after Maternal Death in India reach above 200 per lakh.

(5) Adaptable Services and delivery mechanism.

Eg UMAN a portal for identification of elogibility schemes.

(6) Course correction and Evaluation of the schemes.

Challenges to ensuring Data Open

(1) Methodology of data collection and display difficulties

Eg Female Labour Force Participation Rate Data was called incorrect by Economic Survey 2023-24.

(2) Statistical Inconsistency in Comparison due to change in dynamics, methods etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg → Pendulkar's poverty line indicates 21% poverty but India had become low middle income country with $3.2 than $1.9 of Tendulka, thus showing inconsitensy

③ Pampering of false data into Opendata

④ Different and conflicting data by different institutions

eg → Global Hunger Index - 107th rank of India amidst significant achievement shown by NFHS-5.

Thus there is a need for National Data Policy, 2012 to include these changes for effective implemantion of Opendata.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. भारत में 'जीरो फूड' बच्चों की व्यापकता को कम करने के लिए मातृ पोषण को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

To reduce the prevalence of 'zero food' children in India, maternal nutrition needs to be made a priority. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Zero Food Children refer to the malnourished children.

NHFHS-5 Data shows that 35/lakh are malnourished, 17 are stunted.

Relationship between Zero Food children and Maternal Nutrition

① Data relations

(1.1) Out of pregnant women, 50% are anemic.

(1.2) This leads to less nutrition to child.

② Lack of MicroNutrients needed for child's growth in womb

③ With less nutrition, less breast milk for mothers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

is generated. This weakens children further.

Measure Taken

① PM Matrutva Yojna - This scheme aims to ensure testing, scanning and medical facilities for new mothers.

② National Food Security Act gives ₹6000 for purchasing more nurishing content for mothers who are pregnant in the family.

③ PM Janani Yojna - This scheme ensures nutrition to child when newly born and the post partum needs of the mother.

④ Aaemia Mukt Bharat - is a vision to eradicate anaemia by frequent testing, iron and folic acid tablets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) ASHA workers need to ensure awareness among new mothers and pregnant women.

(6) POSHAN Abhiyan also aims to holistically integrate mother's health.

There is also need to concentrate on other factors like:

(1) Nurishing food

(1.1) Fortifying Food
Copenhagen consensus ensures ₹7 benefit for every 1₹ spent on fortifying

(1.2) Mid Day Meals for children with protien and other micro nutrients.

(2) Health care Overhaul with increased community centre.

This way India can achieve SDG-2 - Zero hunger and ensure the Demographic Dividend is reaped.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. हाल ही में, केंद्र सरकार ने दुर्लभ रोगों के उपचार हेतु व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए आयातित सभी खाद्य सामग्रियों और दवाओं को सीमा शुल्क से छूट प्रदान की है। भारत में लोक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दे के रूप में दुर्लभ रोगों से संबंधित चिंताएं क्या हैं? इनका किस प्रकार समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Recently, the Central government exempted all foods and drugs for rare diseases imported by people for personal use from customs duty. What are the concerns related to rare diseases as a public health issue in India? How can these be resolved? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Rare Diseases include Hutchington Chorea and other low prevalence diseases. India has a dedicated National Rare Disease Policy for effective charges. and care for patients.

[Concerns related to rare Diseases]

① low Research on course of treatment and recovery

② Costly Medicines and food for the patients

③ low Manufacturing base in India for these medicine

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Low trained doctors with respect to rare diseases.

⑤ Low Diagnosis at earlier and preventable stage.
↳ leads to worsening of conditions.

Measures to Resolve Concerns

① Awareness Generation
↳ among people regarding the diseases
↳ among doctors regarding the symptoms, diagnosis, facilities, etc

② Encourage Research in the area of Rare Diseases.
↳ ensure volunteers are present.
↳ encourage patients to participate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Manufacturing Medicines by ensuring
↳ TRIPS compliant Compulsory licensing for some diseases
↳ Cancelling IPR and encouraging open research
↳ call for Scientific Social Responsibility for technology sharing

(4) Encourage Dedicated facilities for these diseases.

This way these diseases can be effectively controlled and SDG-3 - Health for all can be achieved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में यथार्थवादी और प्रभावी सहयोग के लिए, इस क्षेत्र से संबंधित विभिन्न देशों के प्रमुख हितों को स्वीकार करने और उनकी पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

For realistic and effective collaborations to take place in the Indo-Pacific region there is a need to acknowledge and recognize the underlining intention of the various countries with stakes in the region. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Indo Pacific is a geopolitically active area with over a hundred countries, 55% global trade.

Conflicts in the region
- Chinese claims in South China sea
- Chinese aggression with naval superiority
- China USA rivalry
- Climate change effects on Islands
- piracy

To ensure effective collaboration there is a need to acknowledge the countries and intensions, as follows:

① China - Large area in the South China sea
- High Resources in the region
- Show off as major power with assertion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Realistic Collaborations Established

① QUAD - India, USA, Japan, Australia
↳ Common Interests like humanitarian assistance, supply chain resilience
↳ maintaining rule based order

② CPTP - Central Pacific Trade Partnership
↳ Across Northern America, latin America and Asia
↳ Trade, dispute redressal etc.

③ Indo Pacific Meet by China without India and USA, with Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam etc.

To ensure these collaborations allign to global rule based order with integrity and sovereignty concerns of nations there is need for collaboration and consensual rule setting by UN.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) India – Fair Global Rule based order

– String of ~~chains~~ pearls policy of China to choke ports.

– Neighbourhood first and Indian Ocean Region

– Poly Metallic Nodules and International Sea Bed Authority's permission to mine bagged by India.

(3) USA.

(3.1) Rule based order

(3.2) Maintaining it's supremacy and hegemony in the region

(3.3) Ensuring fair trade

(4) Japan

(4.2) Territorial disputes with China and Russia

(4.2) Rule based order.

(5) Australia – Rule based order, privacy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. भारत और उसके पड़ोसियों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण संपर्क स्थल के रूप में स्थापित होने से पहले, भारत को अपने पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों तरह की अंतर्निहित चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

There is a need to address the underlying challenges, both internal and external, in the North-Eastern region of India before it can serve as a pivotal connecting space between India and its neighbours. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Look East and Act East policy of India along with Neighbourhood first policy of India, makes North Eastern region crucial for the relationship with neighbours

Need to Address challenges in North East

North Eastern India and Neighbours.

① Internal

(1.1) feeling of alienation from mainland as pointed out by Bezbaruah committee

(1.2) Ethnic tension eg Kuki-Meitei conflict of Manipur.

(1.3) Insurgency and Left Wing Extremism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) External

(2.1) Bangladeshi and Myanmar Refugees
eg Rohingyas

(2.2) External states support for internal rebellions
eg China for left Wing Extremism

Measures to address challenges and Connect

(1) Bilateral Ties and Military strength

(1.1) Operation Sunrise with Bhutan to combat Maoists and Insurgents

(1.2) Border Strengthening with Border management systems

(1.3) Bangladesh's help in controlling Rohingya crisis.

(2) Increasing Infrastructural Capacity

(2.1) Kaladhan Multi Modal Project with Myanmar for free trade and movement across the Kaladhan river to Tripura

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2.2) BBIN - Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal road network

(2.3) IMT - India Myanmar Thailand Trilateral Highway.

(3) Fostering People to People ties

(3.1) Nepal's relationship with Buddhist and Hindu pilgrimage circuits.

(3.2) Bangladesh with trade efficiency
↳ largest trading partner as India in South Asia
↳ Energy Pipeline from Siliguri to Parabatipur of Bangladesh.

(4) Border Delineation

(4.1) Mac Mohan line with china despite cartographic claims over Arunachal

(4.2) Chumbi Valley between Bhutan China an India.

This way the relationship can be better fostered to ensure Vasudaiva Kutumbakam starting from Northeast

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2090)

Name of Candidate	NEHA K		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	892821
Center	ONLINE	Date	22.08.2023

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. पृथक्करणीयता का सिद्धांत क्या है? प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What is the Doctrine of Severability? Discuss with the help of relevant judicial decisions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Doctrine of Severability refers to the severence of those clauses within an act that are contravening the constitution

It is ensured by Article 13.

Benefits

① Ensures Constitutionality of law → i.e. → laws are bound within the constitutional mandate.

② Ensures Judicial Review doesnot hamper the spirit of democratic legislative by striking down the whole law.

③ Encourages Questioning on clause by clause basis for efficient administration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. भारत में संवैधानिक शासन को संरक्षित करने के लिए राज्यपाल के पद को रूपांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। राज्यपाल के पद से जुड़े हालिया विवादों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

The office of Governor needs to be transformed to preserve constitutional governance in India. Discuss in the light of recent controversies surrounding the Governors' office. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The office of governor is provided by Article 161, with powers of head of state and executive

Need to transform Office

① Discretionary powers of the Governor in reserving bills.

↳ Tamil Nadu State governor reserving NEET Bill of state.

② Power of Governor to appoint and dismiss Council of Ministers

↳ Kerala State Governor threatening ministers against removal.

③ Power of Governor to become Chancellor of Universities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Opposed by Punchhi commission and Supreme court.

(4) Permission of Governor to Summon by his own stamp.

↳ as advocated in B.P. Singhal and Nabam Rebia case.

Sufficiency of Constitution and Supreme court case laws

(1) In the B.P. Singhal Case - Governor was to be given a chance to represent before arbitrary removal by president.

(2) In Maru Ram case opinion of council of Ministers was to be followed by Governor.

(3) In SR Bommai case discretionary powers were laid for governor.

The Punchi and Sarkaria Commission suggest for a democratic Governor with limited powers but no amendment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. "वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की आड़ में लोक व्यवस्था में व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने या हिंसा भड़काने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती।" हेट स्पीच के संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

"Disturbing public order or inciting violence cannot be allowed under the garb of the freedom of speech and expression." Discuss with help of the recent Supreme Court judgment on hate speech. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Hate Speech is provided in ~~Article~~ Section 153 A, considered electoral offence as per Section (8) of Representation of people's act.

In the light of recent Nupur Sanon case this has come aforth.

Restriction on Freedom of Speech and expression → Hate Speech.

① Article 19(2) - sites sovereignty, integrity, unity of India, Friendly relations as restriction to freedom of speech.

② In several cases the Supreme court has opined that Freedom of speech is not absolute

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(3) Hate Speech aims to incite violence against a person or group of people based on religion.

(4) In the recent case Rahul Gandhi was suspended on hate speech conviction which was later struck down by Supreme Court.

(5) In Alladi V/s State of Kerala the Court opined that Sloganeering does not amount to hate speech.

(6) In Balwant Singh case the Supreme Court said violence can't be tolerated in any form of hate speech.

(8) In Rammanohar Lohia case - law and Order was said to be a need for democracy, hence hate speech endangering law and order should be curbed.

This way, the judgements guide the hate speech law.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. भारत में लोकतंत्र के प्रभावी काम-काज के लिए विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the role of the Leader of the Opposition (LoP) for the effective functioning of democracy in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Leader of Opposition is the parliamentary office given to party leader having at least 10% seats (Mavlankar rule).

But this lok Sabha has no such leader.

Role of LoP

1. Criticising Government on rational grounds.
2. Alternate Government forming capacity in case of falling of government.
3. Appointments of functionaries
   - 3.1 Chief election Commissioner (Anoop Baranwal case).
   - 3.2 Chief Information Commissioner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3.3) Vigilance Commission

(3.4) Human Rights Commission etc.
Chairman

(4) To elicit accountability of the executive (Article 77) by:

(4.1) Question Hour

(4.2) Zero Hour

(4.3) No Confidence Motion etc

(5) Bringing minority opinion that the majority can sometimes miss upon.

(6) To keep the Government on toes through Scrutiny by committees, debates, etc.

This way LoP ensures democratic functioning of the legislative.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. लोक सेवकों द्वारा कुशल सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण सुनिश्चित करने और भारत में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किन विभिन्न तरीकों से किया जा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the various ways in which emerging technologies can be utilised by civil servants in ensuring efficient public service delivery and affecting change in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Civil Servants are regarded as the Backbone of Indian Administration and Governance.

With changing models and emerging technology it is high time to ensure use of the same.

Ways to use emerging technology

(1) for ensuring Public service Delivery

(1.1) DBT - Direct Benefit Transfer to reduce leakages and intermediaries.

(1.2) Block chain based record maintanance eg. Bhoomi land Record by Karnataka

(1.3) Portal for Monitoring sum by AI spending by government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg PFMS can be upgraded with AI (Public Fund Management System)

(2) To affect Change

(2.1) Use of Social Media

eg Prashant Nair used Face book to attract volunteers for cleaning drives

(2.2) Use of Apps for safety

eg ekavalan App to call police when attacked (for women) in Tamil Nadu.

(2.3) Use of Blockchain to track missing sculptures and valuable heritage.

(2.4) Meta AI used to target Child Pornographic content

Thus way emerging technology can be used to ensure good governance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. आपके अनुसार, प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना भारत में कौशल विकास और रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने में किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

To what extent, in your opinion, has the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana been successful in promoting skill development and employment in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKY) aims to Skill Youth of the nation and ensure employment opportunities.

In Budget 2023-24 - PMKY 4.0 has been launched.

Success of PMKVY

① Skilling of around 4 lakh Youth.

② Innovative methods like Rewarding Prior learning (RPL), Skill Mapping are used.

③ Skilling at Vocational level is also encouraged through ITIs and schools.

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Shortcomings of Scheme

① lack of professional skilling teachers - The ITI Infrastructure is meagre in the country.

② lack of adequate employment for the skilled population.

③ Host of schemes with Redundant Objective of skilling
↳ Rural Livelihood Mission
↳ Urban Livelihood Mission etc

Way Forward
→ encourage capture employment
→ Opening of National career service portal
→ Apprentice ship promotion

Thus way the 5% prevalence of skilling can be enhanced to ensure demographic dividend is reaped.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. भारत की भूमि प्रबंधन प्रणाली में पर्याप्त लाभ उत्पन्न करने में भू-आधार परियोजना की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Examine the potential of the Bhu-Aadhaar project in bringing significant benefits to India's land management system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Bhu Aadhar Project aims to give Unique land Identification Number after Record of Rights.

This will ensure the potential of the project is realised.

Potential
- → Unique land Identification number
- → Record of Rights
- → conclusive titling
- → Digitised Records

Benefits of the Project

① Reduced land based litigation freeing up subordinate courts that house around 87% of pending cases.

② Generation of land Resource for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Urban local bodies to monetise.

(3) More land for Afforestation from the waste land identified.

(4) Inclusion in ~~National~~ Monetisation Pipeline to achieve ₹6 L Crore target by 2025.

(5) Creation of Infrastructure
↳ Wealth to Waste plants
↳ Solar/wind power plants

(6) Redistribution of land above the ceiling to 39% landless and 11% homeless.

This way the Project can be helpful for Sustainable, Democratic Social Justice based Development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. भारत में बाल श्रम की उपस्थिति के विभिन्न निर्धारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। देश में बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the different determinants of the occurrence of child labour in India. What measures can be taken to tackle the issue of child labour in the country? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The 2011 census showed around 10 Million child labourers, despite Article 24 preventing child labour.

Determinants of Child labour

① Economic Determinants
- Poverty
- Unemployment of parents
- Demand for children in certain occupations

② Social Determinants → Female Children are most affected
- lack of education among parents
- lack of schooling infrastructure.

③ Policy Determinants
- Inadequate implementation of Prevention of Child labour Act.

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Measure to Handle Child labour

① Economic Measures

(1.1) Increased Job Opportunities for adults by Self employment, National Career Service Portal etc

(1.2) Mechanisation and Technology substitution for child labour needs.

② Social Measures

(2.1) Increase School Education and Infrastructure (PM SHRI) and incentivise schooling

(2.3) Awareness generation as part of Beti Bachao Beti Padao

③ Strict Implementation and Inspection by Labour Bureau.

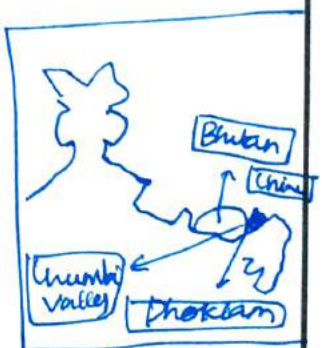
This way children will reap the benefits of education and become future of Vibrant India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. हाल के घटनाक्रमों से ज्ञात होता है कि कुछ बाधाओं के बावजूद, भारत-भूटान संबंधों में अभी भी निरंतरता बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Despite certain hiccups, recent developments suggest that continuity still looms large in the Indo-Bhutan relationship. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India and Bhutan are neighbours and collaborators since time immemorial with Buddhist contacts across border



Bhutan India Map.

Hiccups in Relationship
- lack of frequent channels of communication
- Dokhlam issue with China
- Chumbi valley

However the Relationship Continues in full swing:

① Military Relations
- ↳ training of Bhutan army and police by India
- ↳ Sashastra Seema Bhal to guard open borders.

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② Economic Relations

↳ Energy from Hydro Power Plants of Nepal

↳ Infrastructure - Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal

↳ Free Trade with Rupee acceptance.

③ Diplomatic

↳ SAARC - South Asia Regional Council

↳ Modi and king of Bhutan talks on 2022.

↳ River water sharing

↳ Open Trade Post at Jaigaon West Bengal.

④ Strategic

↳ Green credits from the green economy.

↳ Security partners against China

This way the happy Nation of Bhutan shares a strong relationship with India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना एक वैश्विक सुविधा (ग्लोबल गुड) बन गई है जिसकी सुरक्षा के लिए वैश्विक मानदंडों की आवश्यकता है। महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना की सुरक्षा के लिए G20 क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Critical Information Infrastructure has become a global good that requires global norms for its safeguard. What role can the G20 play to safeguard Critical Information Infrastructure? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Critical Information Infrastructure is the cyber network, on debilitation of which can lead to huge economic, strategic, loss for country. (CII)

It is defined under Information Technology Act, 2000.

CII as global Good

① Increased Globalisation has led to Internet connecting all cyber platforms.

② Global Threats → cyber terrorism, cyber warfare

Eg Stuxnet in Iran Nuclear facility, Ransomeware in AIIMS portal etc.

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Thus there is a need for global norms.

Role of G20 in safeguarding CII

1. Model laws for use of Critical Infrastructure and safeguarding of the same
2. Counter Cyber Threats through Joint platform with Interpol.
3. Construction of Regulatory Sandbox for the efficient Vulnerability check of CII.
4. Cooperation across borders to develop capacity to handle such threats.

This way on lines of Global Partnership for AI, similar partnership for CII can be developed.

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11. विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच टकराव की परिणति केशवानंद भारती वाद में 'आधारभूत संरचना' के सिद्धांत रूप में हुई। विवेचना कीजिए। संविधान में संशोधन करने की संसद की शक्ति को सीमित करने में इस वाद का क्या महत्व है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The tussle between the legislature and judiciary culminated in the 'basic structure' doctrine in the Kesavananda Bharati case. Discuss. What is the significance of the case in limiting the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Basic structure docrine is an ever evolving theory that consists of the fundamental pillars that build the constitution.

Origin of the Doctrine

① The previous judgement of amendability of constitution was Golaknath case - where Article 13 was to include constitutional Amendments.

② This ensured constitutional amendments can't alter fundamental rights going back from Shankari Prasad case Judgement

③ The Parliament combated this

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with 24th and 25th Amendment that restored parliament's right to alter fundamental rights by constitutional Amendment

(4) This was the tussel between Judiciary and legislative. These amendments were challenged in Kesavanende Bharati Case.

(5) The 13 Judge Bench with 7:6 ruling gave that Fundamental rights are amendable subject to proposed Doctrine → Basic Structure Doctrine.

Significance of the case in limiting power of Parliament

(1) The doctrine has successfully upheld constitutional morality and constitutionalism by various case laws by expanding itself.

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(2) Striking down of National Judicial Appointment Council as Independence of Judiciary is in basic structure of the constitution.

(3) Scholars like Palkhiwala have said that parliament is a creature of the constitution and can't amend the master (constitution)

(4) Expansion of Rights
↳ Menaka Gandhi Case - Due Process of law was added to ensure Judicial review's scope.

(5) Secularism, federalism were upheld in SR Bommai case.

(6) Fair and Free Elections in Indira Veersus Raj Narai Case.

This way the legislative was brought into the folds of constitutionalism with Basic Structure doctrine.

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12. नगर निगमों की सीमित राजस्व सृजन क्षमता के कारण राज्यों के करों और अनुदानों पर उनकी निर्भरता बढ़ गई है। इस प्रवृत्ति से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे क्या हैं? भारत में नगर निगमों की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार के लिए किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The limited revenue generation capacity of municipal corporations has increased their dependence on taxes and grants from the states. What are the issues associated with this trend? What measures are required to improve the finances of the municipal corporations in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Municipal corporations have been envisaged from the 74th Constitutional Amendment for Urban Local Governance.

The recent RBI report points to high dependence of these bodies on taxes and grants.

Issues in Municipal Finances

(1) Dependence on Property Tax, Water tax and few low yielding taxes.

(2) Issues with Functionaries

(2.1) Low Capacity Development of functionaries.

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(2.2) Delayed elections

(2.3) Frequent tussels among the functionaries.

(3) Issues with Functions

(3.1) low devolution of functions from the state.

(3.2) Encroachment of functions by other bodies like Special Purpose Vehicle of Smart Cities Mission.

(4) Issues with Funds

(4.1) low Utilisations of bond market (0.05% potential).

(4.2) low Management and auditing

Eg → Malur irregularities in Kolar, Karnataka

Measures to tackle issues

(1) 2nd ARC suggests

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(1.1) Common property resources should be monetised.

(1.2) functionaries must be allowed autonomy and selected by collegium (State Election Commissioner)

(1.3) Functions must not be encroached by State government and last control of budget must lie with the bodies.

(2) NITI's India @ 75 suggests

(2.1) Use of Bonds eg Hyderabad city.

(2.2) Management and audit by CAG appointed council.

(3) RBI suggests easing borrowing norms and state support.

This way the Urban local bodies can be transformed for SDG-11 - Sustainable Cities in the 21st century with financial viability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. "संविधान का उद्देश्य सुधार लाने के लिए समाज को रूपांतरित करना है और यह उद्देश्य रूपांतरणकारी संविधानवाद का मूल स्तंभ है।" हालिया न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

"The purpose of having a Constitution is to transform the society for the better and this objective is the fundamental pillar of transformative constitutionalism." Discuss with the help of recent case laws. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Indian Constitution explicitly envisages a transformative society through it's preamble and Part IV - Directive Principles of State Policy. through Transformative Constitutionalism

Transformative Potential of Constitution

① Article 18 - Abolition of untouchability. which was an age old custom of India.

② Article 14, 15 - Equality for all caste, creed, religion, race, sex amidst the hierarchical society of India.

③ Article 38 - Social Economic and Political Justice for all.

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(4) Article 42, 43 - humane work place and maternity benefits along with Gender equality at workplace.

(5) Panchayati Raj and Grassroot level democracy

↳ Article 40 - Gandhian ideal of Gram swaraj

↳ 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment.

to ensure bottom up governance.

(6) Socialism with Democratic ideals envisaged by the preamble.

Foundation for transformative Constitutionalism

Constitutionalism → Governance bound by the constitutional ideals of transformation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Gender Equality

(1.1) Striking down of adultery provision due to gender skewed writing in Joseph Shine case

(1.2) Rights of LGBTQIAT striking down section 377 in the Navtej Singh Johar case.

(2) Cooperatives and Economic Development through federalism.
↳ striking and limiting Multi State Cooperative Act.

(3) Socialism as Basic Structure and defined as security from cradle to grave in Nakara case.

Thus Indian constitutions flexible and transformative potential can adapt to changing times and needs maintaining constitutional morality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. भारत जैसे समाज में व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और लोकतांत्रिक शासन को बढ़ावा देने में 'विधि के शासन की संस्कृति' कैसे योगदान दे सकती है? ऐसी संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने में क्या चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

How can a 'rule of law culture' contribute towards promoting individual liberty and democratic governance in a society like India? What are the challenges in fostering such a culture? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Rule of law was put forward by British Scholar AV Dicey with following mandate.

① Equality before law.

② Punishment only on breach of law.

This culture is crucial for India to ensure:

① Individual liberty

①.① Ability to do what one wants as permitted by law

①.② Protection against arbitrary action by agencies like police.

①.③ Fostering Equal access to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Various resources

(2) Democratic Governance

(2.1) Ensures Separation of Powers according to Constitution

(2.2) Ensures Constitutional Supremacy to ideals like sovereignty, one person one vote.

(2.3) Just and fair law making and election process

Challenges to fostering such culture

(1) Lack of Code of Conduct and updation of the same.
↳ Civil Services Conduct rules at 1954.

(2) Scope for Discretionary power without ethical audit
↳ custodial deaths at 179 since the last 2 years (NCRB)

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(3) Low ethical education and cultivation of moral values.

(4) Low Accountability Mechanism
↳ CAG Audit, Vigilance commissions etc

(5) Redundancy of RTI
↳ Millions of pending appelication.

(6) Low Channels of Grievance Redressal
↳ CPGRAMS, Websites at mygov etc

(7) Burdened Judiciary
↳ 5.05 cases pending

Way Forward
- → 2nd ARC suggests citizen charter for each department
- → ethical audit at department level
- → Schemes like Satyanishta of Railways to be followed for ethical education

This way Rule of law based Good Governance will be possible

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. नागरिक समाज संगठन (CSOs) न केवल धर्मार्थ कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं, बल्कि न्यायसंगत, शांतिपूर्ण, मानवीय और संधारणीय भविष्य के निर्माण के लिए राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाओं में भी शामिल हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are not just engaged in charitable work but also involved in political processes for building a just, peaceful, humane, and sustainable future. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil society organisations are a group of people who come together voluntarily to promote interest of the society.

CSO
- NGOs
- Charitable organisations
  - eg Akshay Patra for Mid-day Meals.
- Profit Organisation
- Think Tanks etc

CSOs in Political Process

(1) To build Just Society

(1.1) NALSA for transgender rights and LGBTQIA+ community.

(1.2) ADR - Association for Democratic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Rights to bring NOTA in electoral process.

(1.3) PUCL - People's Union for civil liberty to bring Candidate's Background for just electoral contention.

(2) For Peaceful Growth

(2.1) Observer Research Foundation for geopolitical peace and prosperity

(2.2) Movement against Nuclear Power Plant in Kudankulam and nuclear proliferation

Eg. IAEA - International Atomic Energy Association

(3) For Humane Development

(3.1) PETA against torture of animals and human treatment to these cohabitors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3.2) Kailash Satyarthy's foundation to prevent child labour and ensure development of education.

(3.3) Mazdoor Kisan Sangh Sabha for Right to Information to ensure transparency and accountability

(4) Sustainable Future

(4.1) Harghalka Army by Purnima Burman to save Great Adjutant Stork.

(4.2) SEWA - Self Employed Women Association + Hilary Clinton for afforestation.

This way CSOs play a major role and the National Voluntary Sector Policy 2017 should aid in the process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. हालांकि स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने ग्रामीण विकास और महिला सशक्तिकरण में योगदान दिया है, लेकिन उनका असमान भौगोलिक प्रभाव और ऋण चूक (लोन डिफॉल्ट) की बढ़ती घटनाएं ऐसी गंभीर चुनौतियां हैं, जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Self-help groups (SHGs) have contributed towards rural development and women empowerment, but their uneven geographical impact and rising loan defaults are serious challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

SHGs refer to voluntary organisations formed by people with similar socio economic background to fulfill their interests.

Contribution of SHGs

① Rural Development

(1.1) Awareness camps through SHGs on schemes, new opportunities etc.

(1.2) Skilling of the youth through National Rural Livelihood Mission.

(1.3) Credit Support through bank linkage schemes

(1.4) Entrepreneurial Ventures and

Kuttanad Floods
Kudumbashree funds

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Other employment opportunities through cottage industries

(2) Woman Empowerment

(2.1) Cottage Industries development

eg Lajjat Pappad.

(2.2) Financial security through chits and credit within

eg Jeevika of Bihar.

(2.3) Employment opportunities and organisational collaboration

eg SEWA with Hilary Clinton for afforestation

Challenges of SHGs

(1) Uneven Geographical Impact

(1.1) Skewed to the South with about ½ of the credit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1.2) The East receives less than 20% funds

(1.3) Schemes of regional government
eg- Pavale Vaddi by Andhra Pradesh Government for SHGs

(2) Rising loan Default

(2.1) Economic survey highlights less than 19% funds are spent for productive purposes.

(2.2) Rising NPAs with Cooperative banks.

Way Forward
- Skilling along lines of PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna.
- Mandate of spending specified with loan
- Social Audit of the spending

This way SHGs can develop into nation helping groups as PM Modi envisages

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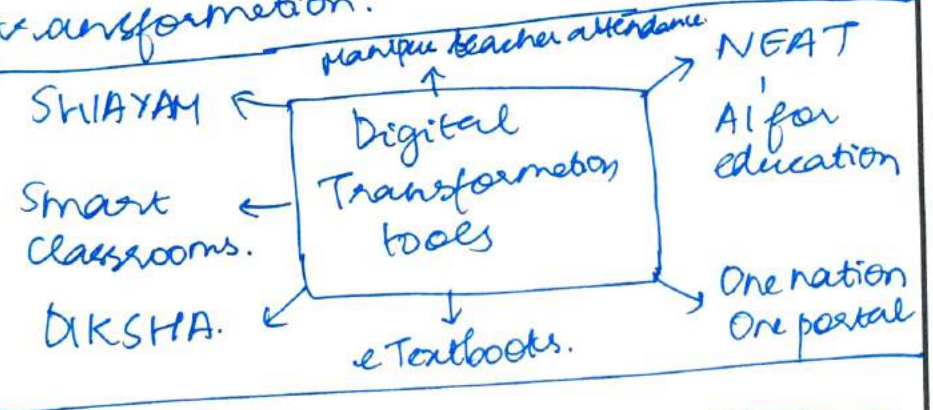
17. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत की स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली में गहरी जड़ें जमा चुकी समस्याओं को केवल डिजिटल रूपांतरण से हल नहीं किया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Do you agree with the view that the deep-rooted problems in India's school education system cannot be solved by digital transformation alone? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has achieved near 100% gross enrollment ratio. However, Foundational literacy and numeracy ration as measured by PMO shows a declining trend, despite digital transformation.



Achievements of Digital Transformation Tools in Indian Schools

① Bridging gap between school and home by ensuring classes online during COVID

② Training of Teachers through

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

additional input.

(3) Practical learning through videos, interaction and application based learning.

However Deep Rooted Problems remain: as listed below:

(1) Rote learning and old techniques of testing

(2) Low Skilling of Teachers to adopt new technology and pedagogic methods.

(3) Lack of Infrastructure
- ↳ Digital Divide 63% fibrisation in rural areas
- ↳ Dilapidated schools as identified by PM SHRI scheme to restructure them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ low Budgetary allocation at around 3% opposed to 4-5% recommended by World Bank.

⑤ low Vocational Education and Career Skill Mapping at school level
↳ leading to low skilling level at 5%, and employability at about 50% (India Skills report)

Way Forward
- → Implementation of New Education Policy 2020.
- → Equity in Digital access
- → Skilling of teachers for Digital Technology.

Thus way India's demographic dividend can be skilled for the amrit kaal from school through digital transformation and effective usage

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. भारत में कमजोर वर्गों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की प्रभावशीलता और पारदर्शिता पर प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT) के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Examine the impact of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) on the effectiveness and transparency of welfare schemes for the vulnerable sections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Direct Benefit transfer is said to have save India about 27 lakh crore accounts Economic Survey 2023.

Impact of DBT on Vulnerable Sections through Welfare schemes

(1) On Effectiveness

(1.1) Intermediaries and Middlement are not involved

(1.2) Faster Disposal of funds of PM KISAN yojna - ₹2000 in 3 installments.

(1.3) Effective transfer to beneficiaries accounts in MGNREGA scheme

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

once the work is over.

(1.4) Prevents leakage of the funds

Rajiv Gandhi, the then PM pointed out only ₹15/100 spent reaches the people.

(2) Transparency

(2.1) PM Jan Dan Yojne ensures Banks debit money and enroll for Insurance through messaging the beneficiary

(2.2) The amount to be debited across schemes like UJWALA yojne for LPG connection are accounted for through message.

(2.3) changes are conveyed through the same

However, there are several negative impact in this regard

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Time taken to process payments and devolve money is long

② Low financial literacy does not enable some beneficiaries to check the effectiveness and use transparency.

③ Low Grievance Redressal mechanism for delays, exclusion etc

④ Inclusion and Exclusion errors

⑤ Digital Divide and Banking Divide with only 23% internet penetration (NITI Aayog) and 56% financial Inclusion

Hence there is a need to reform the DBT methods to suit India by ensuring Sevottam as suggested by 2nd ARC - Citizen Charter, Grievance Redressal and Capacity building for efficient service delivery

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. चीन-रूस के बीच गहरे होते रणनीतिक संबंधों को कुछ लोगों ने 'विश्व में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण अघोषित गठबंधन' के रूप में वर्णित किया है। यह गठबंधन भारत के राष्ट्रीय हित को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है? भारत को अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या रणनीति अपनानी चाहिए? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The deepening China-Russia strategic relationship has been described by some as the 'most consequential undeclared alliance in the world.' How can this alliance impact India's national interest? What strategies should India adopt to protect her interests? (Answer in 250 words) 15

China and Russia have deeper ties with similarity in ideology and geopolitical interest as seen in UN voting of china supporting Russia in Russia, Ukraine conflict, Polar Silk Route etc.

It is hence regarded most consequential undeclared alliance

Impact on India's National Interest

① Multi Polarity as advocated by India is hampered by the

East pole ⟷ West pole
Russia, China — USA, Europe

② Military Interest - Russia is the largest supplier while china is the largest aggressor, hence there

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

can be conflict of Interest.

(3) Economic Interest - Growing ties with Russia and China hampers Indian efforts like Chennai-Vladivostok corridor, diverting Russia interest

(4) Energy Interest - Russian oil powering India since global supply chain shocks can be hit.

(5) However, it can be a chance for Russia to bridge gap between India and China.

↳ Putin has volunteered if asked by the two head of states.

Strategies to be Adopted by India

(1) Continued push for Multipolarity

↳ In the meeting with counterpart Minister of External affairs of Russia and India, advocated for Multipolarity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Keeping National Interests first
↳ even while china aggresses India should use diplomatic means
↳ Russian S400 procurement without USA's sanctions shows India's prowess at the same

(3) Maintaining Special Privileged and Strategic Relationship with Russia
↳ Investment in Far East of Russia.

(4) Pushing for Infrastructure and trade with Russia and China
↳ continually opposing Belt and Road intiative
↳ fastening International North Sout Transit Corridor and other connectivity project

This way India should strategically manage the China Russia relationships along with other diplomatic engagements and Internal reforms in Geopolitical governance

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20. भारत ने अपनी वैश्विक स्थिति और विदेशों में छवि को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सॉफ्ट पावर को अपनी विदेश नीति के एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ के रूप में स्थापित कर लिया है। सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों के साथ-साथ इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

India has placed soft power as an important pillar of its foreign policy to enhance its global standing and image abroad. Discuss the statement along with the initiatives taken by the government. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's Soft Power refers to it's cultural, ethnic, diasporic ties with the globe.

Role as Important pillar of foreign policy → enhance global standing and image

① UN declared World Yoga Day on 23rd June every year
↳ UN has also promote yoga among the UN Peace Keeping force.

② AYUSH medicines
↳ WHO has set up an institute in Jamnagar - Gujrat in that regard

③ Bollywood
↳ The songs of bollywood resonate across the globe.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ winning of "Naatu Naatu" from RRR in Oscars as best song shows the image of India.

④ Loans and Economic Diplomacy
↳ 8 Billion credit line to Bangladesh

⑤ Religious Pilgrimage
↳ Buddhist connect with central Asia - Mongolia, Buddha Purnima.

⑥ Diaspora
↳ 146 countries, 31 Million people.

Initiatives Taken by India

① Vaccine Maitreyi to the Global South and neighbours of India based on need.

② Indian Cultural Centres across Bhutan, China etc.

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(3) Traditional Knowledge Digital library for AYUSH promotion

(4) International Year of Millets - 2023 and promotion of South Collaboration in Millets along with Africa

(5) Tech Diplomacy with International Solar Alliance, Climate Disaster Resilience Institute (CDRI) for combating Climate change.

(6) People to People contact by know India with Diaspora

(7) Business contact - Jio + Facebook - African Internet Penetration.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee recommends more effort on objective, matrix based extension of benefits in soft Power for increasing Global Standing and Image